


Record Type: VOTER Record ID: 9111295 Imaging Dept. ID: 236217278

CARL S. SMITH VOTER REGISTRAR HARRIS COUNTY P.O. BOX 3527 HOUSTON, TEXAS 77001				438 C 0911129-5 KAPELKA JOYCE LAYON		RESORTED QIL VD AS 95
<small>CARL S. SMITH VOTER REGISTRAR HARRIS COUNTY HOUSTON, TEXAS</small>		<small>GEORGE W. STRAIN JR. SECRETARY OF STATE HOUSTON, TEXAS</small>		<small>POSTMASTER: DO NOT FORWARD. RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED</small>		
<small>VOTER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE (CERTIFICADO DE REGISTRO ELECTORAL)</small>						
<small>CERTIFICATE NUMBER NUMERO DE CERTIFICADO</small>						
<small>COUNTY OF HARRIS (CONDADO DE HARRIS)</small>						
<small>VALID FROM (VALIDO DESDE)</small>		<small>PRECINCT (PREFINTE)</small>		<small>RES (RESID.)</small>		
0911129-5		3-1-EC		441 F		
<small>NAME AND PRESENT HOME RESIDENCE ADDRESS (NOMBRE Y DIRECCION RESIDENCIAL PRESENTE)</small>						
KAPELKA JOYCE LAYON 13803 WICKERSHAM HOUSTON TX 77062 14318 Broadgreen Houston, Texas 77079						
<small>VOTER MUST PERSONALLY SIGN THIS CERTIFICATE AT POINT OF REGISTRATION. ALL VOTERS MUST SIGN THIS CERTIFICATE PERSONALLY AT POINT OF REGISTRATION. VOTING BY USE OF THIS CERTIFICATE BY ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THE PERSON IN WHOSE NAME THIS CERTIFICATE IS REGISTERED IS ILLEGAL. EL USO DE ESTA CERTIFICADO PARA VOTAR POR CUALQUIER PERSONA EN NOMBRE DE LA PERSONA EN NOMBRE DE LA CUAL ESTE CERTIFICADO ES REGISTRO, ES ILLEGAL.</small>						

Doc ID: 5735541 Page: 4 of 7.

TX_00002430
JA_005189

TX_00002430

USA_00020071

Record Type: VOTER Record ID: 9111295 Imaging Dept. ID: 236217278

(For Official use only)		Election Precinct <u>401</u>		VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATION MAY 10 11		Certificate Number (For Official use only) 0911129-5	
Mail or deliver to Tax Assessor/Collector of every blank. *Effective on 30th day after delivery.				NAME OR PRINT KAPELKA JOYCE LAYOU			
Last name <u>KAPELKA</u>		Social Security No. <u>419 126</u>		SEX <u>F</u>		If naturalized, count or his location	
First name (do not use husband's first name) <u>JOYCE</u>		Birth Date <u>4/2/46</u>		Phone #		If now registered in another Texas County	
Middle name <u>MAURIE</u>		City <u>SUPACUSE</u> or County		State <u>New York</u> or Foreign Country		Name of County Last Residence Address in County City Zip	
Maiden surname (if married woman) <u>LAYOU</u>		Birth Place		I certify that the applicant is 18 years of age or over, is a citizen of the United States, has met all legal requirements, and holds legal residence in this county. I understand that the giving of false information to procure the registration of a voter is a felony.		SIGNATURE OF VOTER/AGENT <u>Joyce M. Kapelka</u>	
PERMANENT RESIDENCE ADDRESS Street & apt. (or P.O. Box) <u>13413 LAKESIDE DR</u>		City <u>NEW YORK</u> State <u>NY</u> Zip <u>10025</u>		Agent must be a registered voter and must be only (Circle one applicable) Husband-Wife-Mother-Father-Son-Daughter			
MAILING ADDRESS IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE		City		The disclosure of social security number is voluntary only; it solicited by authority of Section 43b, Texas Election Code, and will be used only by election officials to maintain the accuracy and integrity of the registration records.			
Street or P.O. Box		State		Zip			

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TX_00002431
 JA_005190

TX_00002431

USA_00020072

Record Type: VOTER Record ID: 9111295 Imaging Dept. ID: 236217278

Paul Bettencourt

Harris County Tax Assessor-Collector and Voter Registrar

Date Mailed: August 22, 2000

KAPELKA JOYCE LAYOW
14318 BROADGREEN DR
HOUSTON TX 77079-6605

VOTER REGISTRATION NOTICE

The addressee's name, Social Security number, and date of birth matched exactly with that of a record in the Social Security Death Index database. This indicates that the registered voter named in this notice is deceased.

Please respond by providing the information requested below. Please include your signature and your relationship to the voter in the space provided below. Upon the receipt of your response, we will update the record. This notice will not affect your Social Security benefits.

WARNING: This voter registration is subject to cancellation if an appropriate reply is not provided to the voter registrar by the 60th day after the date this notice is mailed (Texas Election Code Sec. 16.033 (c)).

If you have any questions, or if this information is inaccurate, please call our office at (713) 224-1919 as soon as possible. Our Web site at [www.tax.co.harris.tx.us] contains an updated Harris County Voter Registration database for your reference.

Thank you for your assistance.

Paul Bettencourt
Voter Registrar, Harris County, Texas

Marty Morrison
Director of Voter Registration

I hereby confirm that KAPELKA JOYCE LAYOW is: 091112

KAPELKA JOYCE LAYOW
09111295

☒ Deceased.

☐ Not deceased and the information is inaccurate.

Signature

Date

My relationship to KAPELKA JOYCE LAYOW is: Spouse

Please complete this form and return to:

Paul Bettencourt
Tax Assessor-Collector
P. O. Box 3527
Houston, TX 77253-3527



236217278

Doc ID: 5735541 Page: 1 of 7.

TX_00002432
JA_005191

TX_00002432

USA_00020073

PUBLICDATA.com

➔SSA Death Master File Detail

Name KAPELKA,JOYCE M	Social Security Number [REDACTED]	Verify/Proof Death certificate observed	Last Known ZIP Code
Lump Sum Payment ZIP Code	State/Country of Residence none found	Date of Birth Sep 20 1946	Date of Death Jan 9 1998

The detail view of this record will be recorded as one 'Detail look-up.'

<http://www7.publicdata.com/cgi-win/pd.exe/Detail?db=USSSDM&ed=31&rec=11520433&...> 5/2/2007

TX_00002433
JA_005192

TX_00002433

USA_00020074

Votec Election Management System - user is REDDITTE@TEC

File Window

Voter Update [update 03:06]

NEW ADD SAVE EXIT Scan Notices Districts
Prov Blgs Cancel NVRA Dup Polling Place Reg Hist View Vet Hist

NVRA Source: [REDACTED] Date Submitted: [REDACTED] Status / Reason: [CD] [DEC] Precinct: [0173] Sub: [] CERT #: [1312024]
File Number: [REDACTED] clupdate: [REDACTED] ID Compliant Y

Last: [KITCHING] First: [T] Middle: [D] Former: [] Suffix: []

Residence Address: Street #: [9255] Fract: [] Dir: [] Name: [THEYSEN] Type: [DR] Dir: [] Unit Type: [] Unit #: []
City: [HO] Zip: [77080] Municipality: [HOUSTON] Post Office: [HOUSTON] Address Exception: [CAN]

Mail Address: [REDACTED] Gender: [M] DOB: [06/05/1911] Former County: [] Former Resid: []

Voting History for KITCHING, T D [v hist 03:06]

SSN: [REDACTED]
Birth Place: [VALLEY MIL TX]
Signed? [Y]
Privacy: [] More: []
N PW Interest ID Rcvd
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Election Date Voting Colies Election Description
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

TX_00002434
JA_005193

TX_00002434

USA_00020075

PUBLICDATA.com

◆SSA Death Master File Detail

Name KITCHING,TOM D	Social Security Number [REDACTED]	Verify/Proof Report verified with a family member	Last Known ZIP Code 77080
Lump Sum Payment ZIP Code	State/Country of Residence Unknown	Date of Birth Jun 5 1911	Date of Death Jun 29 1996

The detail view of this record will be recorded as one 'Detail look-up'.

<http://www7.publicdata.com/cgi-win/pd.exe/Detail?db=USSSDM&ed=31&rec=51685015&...> 5/2/2007

TX_00002436
JA_005195

TX_00002436

USA_00020077

Votec Election Management System - user is REDDIE-VER

Mine Window

Voter Update [update 03.06]

NEW ADD SAVE EXIT View Prov Bldgs Cancel NVRA Dup Polling Place Reg Hist View Ver Hist

NVRA Source Date Submitted Status / Reason Precinct Sub CERT #
 [REDACTED] [GD] [DEC] [0912] [] 1658962

File Number ctupdate ID Compliant Y

Last First Middle Former Suffix
 LONGMIRE SYLVESTER H

Residence Address
 Street# Tract Dir Name Type Dir Unit Type Unit#
 2111 E ROSELANE

City HOUSTON Zip 77061 State TX Post Office HOUSTON Address Exception CAN

Mail Address Gender M DOB 07/01/1923 Former County Former Resid

Voting History for LONGMIRE SYLVESTER

Voting History for LONGMIRE SYLVESTER H [v_hist 03.06] NG OK

Election	Date	Voting Codes	Election Description	Signed? Y	Privacy	PW-Interest	ID Rcvd
1192	11/03/99	0000	GENERAL ELECTION				

10/13/1999 12:00 AM

TX_00002437
JA_005196

TX_00002437

USA_00020078

MAY 21 1993

65 PERMANENT EXEMPTION FROM JURY SERVICE

DRIVER'S LIC. #

VOTER CERT. # 01658462

IDENTIFICATION #

CODE 2 DATE 5-18-93

LONGMIRE

SYLVESTER

M

LAST 211 FIRST Rose Lane E. MIDDLE - Houston TX 77076

SS OF BIRTH 7-1-23

JMS 2449

OF BIRTH Sterling, OKLA

CORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 2137a, REVISED CIVIL STATUTES OF
I AFFIRM THAT I AM OVER 65 YEARS OF AGE AND DESIRE A
NENT EXEMPTION FROM JURY SERVICE ON THAT GROUND.

TURE S.H. Longmire

DATE 5-21-93

on record Longmire S.H.

Dep. Rudy Montez

326712 APPLICATION FOR VOTER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE
HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS 347460 016569

☐ CHECK HERE IF SERVICEMAN 326712 AGE 48 SEX ☒ MALE ☐ FEMALE LCAGMIRE S H

RESIDENT ADDRESS
211 E ROSE LANE
HOUSTON

VOTING PRECINCT 321 (# KNOWN)

CONTROL

VOTER'S NAME (MAR. CERTIFICATE TO THE FOLLOWING TEMPORARY ADDRESS IF IT IS NOT TO BE MAILED TO THE PERMANENT ADDRESS ABOVE.)
LONGMIRE S H
211 E ROSE LANE
HOUSTON TX 77022

CORRECTIONS

STATEMENT:
I CERTIFY THAT I AM A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND AM STILL A QUALIFIED ELECTOR OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS.
BY RETURNING THIS SIGNED STATEMENT TO THE REGISTRAR, I WILL BE REGISTERED FOR THE THREE (3) SUCCEEDING VOTING YEARS BEGINNING MARCH 1, 1975.
I UNDERSTAND THAT THE GIVING OF FALSE INFORMATION TO PROCURE THE REGISTRATION OF A VOTER IS A FELONY.

SIGNATURE OF VOTER/AGENT
S.H. Longmire

HUSBAND WIFE FATHER MOTHER SON OR DAUGHTER ON
(CIRCLE ONE WHERE APPLICABLE)

TO COMPLETE APPLICATION

119826 APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF VOTER REGISTRATION
HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS CERTIFICATE NO. A193960

AGE 51 SEX ☒ MALE ☐ FEMALE DATE JAN 20, 1975

FOR VOTING YEAR BEGINNING MARCH 1, 1975, AND SUCCEEDING THREE YEARS

STATEMENT:
I CERTIFY THAT I AM A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND AM STILL A QUALIFIED ELECTOR OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS.
BY RETURNING THIS SIGNED STATEMENT TO THE REGISTRAR, I WILL BE REGISTERED FOR THE THREE (3) SUCCEEDING VOTING YEARS BEGINNING MARCH 1, 1975.
I UNDERSTAND THAT THE GIVING OF FALSE INFORMATION TO PROCURE THE REGISTRATION OF A VOTER IS A FELONY.

RESIDENT ADDRESS-DO NOT USE P.O. BOX
211 E ROSE LANE
HOUSTON

PRECINCT NO. 321

VOTER'S NAME: MAILING ADDRESS
LONGMIRE S H
211 E ROSE LANE
HOUSTON TX 77022

CORRECTIONS

SIGNATURE OF VOTER/AGENT
S.H. Longmire

HUSBAND WIFE FATHER MOTHER SON OR DAUGHTER
(CIRCLE ONE WHERE APPLICABLE)

THIS STATEMENT MUST BE RETURNED TO THE VOTER REGISTRAR BY MARCH 1, 1975 FOR CONTINUOUS REGISTRATION
SEE OTHER SIDE

TX_00002438
JA_005197

TX_00002438

USA_00020079

PUBLICDATA.com

◆SSA Death Master File Detail

<i>Name</i> LONGMIRE,SYLVESTER H	<i>Social Security Number</i>	<i>Verify/Proof</i> Report verified with a family member	<i>Last Known ZIP Code</i> 77076
<i>Lump Sum Payment ZIP Code</i>	<i>State/Country of Residence</i> Unknown	<i>Date of Birth</i> Jul 1 1923	<i>Date of Death</i> Nov 15 1996

The detail view of this record will be recorded as one 'Detail look-up'.

<http://www7.publicdata.com/cgi-win/pd.exe/Detail?db=USSSDM&ed=31&rec=53921010&...> 5/2/2007

TX_00002439
JA_005198

TX_00002439

USA_00020080

Office of Beverly B. Kaufman, County Clerk, Harris County, Texas
Probate Court Inquiry System

R.C. DOCKET SUB.	APPLICANT'S	ATTORNEY OF RECORD	NATURE	DATE OPENED
C.T. NUMBER.DKT.STYLE OF PROBATE	NAME AND ADDRESS	AND ADDRESS	OF PROC	MM DD YYYY.FILM CODE.
1 2 287128 001	LONGMIRE SYLVESTER H'D	LONGMIRE JANE CORNELIA	CAGLE CACTUS J	PW-LT 12-09-1996 646751620
	211 E ROSE LN	HOUSTON TX 77076	616 FM 1960 WEST #340	HOUSTON TX 77090

total lines retrieved = 2 Lines displayed = 2

Back to Inquiry

Main Menu

Votec Election Management System - user is REDDITE@VEMS

Mine Window

Voter Update [cupdate 03.06]

NEW ADD SAVE EXIT View Prov.Bls Cancel NVRA Dup Polling Place Reg.Hst View.Vot.Hst

NVRA Source Date Submitted Status / Reason Precinct Sub. CERT. #
CD DEC 0076 10205037

File Number cupdate ID Compliant Y

Last First Middle Former Suffix
MCLEAN WILLIS H

Residence Address
Street# Fract Dir Name Type Dir Unit Type Unit#
11631 KIRK HOLLOW DR

City HOUSTON Zip 77089 State Mon HOUSTON Post Office HOUSTON Address Exception CAN

Mail Address Gender M DOB 06/06/1921 Former Reside

Voting History for MCLEAN, WILLIS H (v_hist)

Election Date Voter Election Date
06/06/1921 06/06/1921

ARGENTINA XO

Signature Y

FW Initial IDRC

06/24/1999 12:00AM

TX_00002441
JA_005200

TX_00002441

USA_00020082

Re: MCLEAN WILLIS H
Certificate # 10205037 1

MCLEAN WILLIS H
1020503-7

X-



Confirmation is hereby given that the person named above is:
Se da aqui confirmacion que la aniedicha persona nombrado a:

☒ Deceased/Fallecido

☐ Not deceased and the information is incorrect (No a fallecido y la informacion esta incorrecto)

Signature/Firma *W. Decker*

Date/Fecha 8-31-98

Relationship/Parentesco *Widow*

DV 102050371
PREVIOUS TRANSACTION COMPLETE. ENTER NEXT COMMAND. DELETED RECORD
> STAT/FLAG < D X > 00 ISSUE 11 01 76 EFDT < 08-03-99 > UPDT 675 293 2 082499
SSNO < > SEX < M > BRDT < 06-06-1921 > TRACKING # C ST
DLNO < COFM < > < ARGENTINA 1 XX >
NAME < MCLEAN_WILLIS_H 2 > PCT < 0076 > OPEN < >
RADR < 11631 KIRKHOLLOW_DR > MADR1 < >
MADR2 < >
RCTY < HOUSTON RZIP 77069-0000 > MCZP < 00000-0000 >
US/REP 022 TOM DELAY (R)
ST/SEN 011 MIKE JACKSON (R)
ST/REP 146 AL EDWARDS (D)
COMM 1 EL FRANCO LEE (D)
JP/C 02 GARY FREEMAN JP--JO ANN DELGADO, GEORGE RISNER
ST/BE 07 DAVID BRADLEY (R) WTR
SCH 021 PASADENA_ISD RFPD
CLG 047 SAN_JACINTO_CLGE_DISTRICT SPEC 966 1966
CITY OTHR

TX_00002442
JA_005201

TX_00002442

USA_00020083

PublicData.Com [SSA Death Master File Detail]

Page 1 of 1

PUBLICDATA.com

➡SSA Death Master File Detail

Name MCLEAN, WILLIS H	Serial Security Number	Verify/Proof none found	Last Known ZIP Code 77089
Lump Sum Payment ZIP Code	State/Country of Residence none found	Date of Birth Jun 6 1921	Date of Death May 24 1995

The detail view of this record will be recorded as one 'Detail look-up'.

Votec Election Management System - user is: SEALEMASON@vems

Mini Window

SVoter Update [Update 03.06]

NEW ADD SAVE EXIT View Prov Ball Concl Ball SVV Ball Ballg Ball Ballg Ball View Ball

NVRA Source Date Submitted Status Reason Precinct Suffix CERT #
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 1154038

File Number Update ID Compliance Y

Last First Middle Former Suffix
MIMS FRANK JR

Residence Address
Street# Fract Dir Name Type Dir Unit Type Unit#
3914 MADDEN LN [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
City HO Zip 77047 Muni HOUSTON Post Office HOUSTON Address Exception CAN

Voting History for MIMS, FRANK JR [v hist 03.06]

Election	Date	Voting Codes	Election Description
1193	11/05/1996	EN	GENERAL ELECTION

1922 Former County Former Precinct
SSN
Birth Place HOUSTON TX
Signed? Y
Privacy [X]
PW Interest ID Recd
08/25/2000 12:00

OK

TX_00002444
JA_005203

TX_00002444

USA_00020085

Record Type: VOTER Record ID: 1154038 Imaging Dept. ID: 007155428

Return Address:
713-224-1919

CARL S. SMITH, VOTER REGISTRAR
HARRIS COUNTY
P.O. BOX 3527
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77253-3527

Secretary of State's Office
Elections Division
1-800-252-VOTE

0115403-8

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
HOUSTON, TEXAS
PERMIT NO. 9486

VOTER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE
(Certificado de Registro Electoral)
HARRIS COUNTY (Continued)

Card No. (Num. de Cart.) 0115403-8	Sex (Sexo) M	Valid from (Válido desde) 01-01-98
Date of Birth (Fecha de Nacimiento) 10-11-22	precinct (Prec. Num.) 0271	date (Fecha) 12-31-99

Name and Permanent Residence Address (Nombre y dirección residencial permanente)
MIMS FRANK JR
3914 MADDEN LN
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77057

DO NOT CUT - FOLD ON DOTTED LINE
Pegar en la parte superior. Doblar su certificado en la línea indicada

PRECINCT 0271	DATE 12-31-99	PRECINCT 0271	DATE 12-31-99
-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

*****AUTOCR**C-005
MIMS FRANK JR

039 1197 26 12/23/97

X
VOTER
0115428



007155428

CT
-1117

Record Type: VOTER Record ID: 1154038 Imaging Dept. ID: 236217269

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">08-795</div>	APPLICATION FOR VOTER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS		3950J 0115403-8																
<input type="checkbox"/> CHECK HERE IF SERVICEMAN OR SEAFARER	AGE 49	SEX: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALE	MIMS FRANK JR																
RESIDENCE: I CERTIFY THAT THE APPLICANT IS <u>26</u> YEARS OF AGE, OR OVER; A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES; AND WAS RESIDED IN TEXAS MORE THAN 1 YEAR AND IN COUNTY AND CITY MORE THAN SIX MONTHS PRECEDING THE DATE OF THIS APPLICATION EXCEPT AS LISTED BELOW. I UNDERSTAND THAT THE GIVING OF FALSE INFORMATION TO PROCURE THE REGISTRATION OF A VOTER IS A CRIME.		RESIDENT ADDRESS <u>11-26-11</u> 3914 MADDEN HOUSTON	NOTING PRECINCT 271 (IF KNOWN)																
EXCEPTIONS <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>SHOW DATE OF ARRIVAL</th> <th>MONTH</th> <th>DAY</th> <th>YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IF IN TEXAS LESS THAN 1 YEAR</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>IF IN COUNTY LESS THAN 6 MOS.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>IF IN CITY LESS THAN 6 MOS.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SHOW DATE OF ARRIVAL	MONTH	DAY	YEAR	IF IN TEXAS LESS THAN 1 YEAR				IF IN COUNTY LESS THAN 6 MOS.				IF IN CITY LESS THAN 6 MOS.				VOTER'S NAME (MARK CERTIFICATE TO THE FOLLOWING TEMPORARY ADDRESS IF IT IS NOT TO BE MAILED TO THE PERMANENT ADDRESS ABOVE.) MIMS FRANK JR 3914 MADDEN HOUSTON TX 77047	
SHOW DATE OF ARRIVAL	MONTH	DAY	YEAR																
IF IN TEXAS LESS THAN 1 YEAR																			
IF IN COUNTY LESS THAN 6 MOS.																			
IF IN CITY LESS THAN 6 MOS.																			
* IF UNDER 21, SHOW DATE OF BIRTH IF UNDER 21, HAS OLD, NEVER MARRIED AND MONTHLY DEBITMENTS THAT NOT BEEN REMOVED BY COURT, GIVE NAME AND ADDRESS OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN.		CORRECTIONS																	
NAME <u>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</u>		ADDRESS <u>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</u> CITY <u>HOUSTON</u> ZIP CODE <u>77047</u>																	
SIGNATURE OF VOTER/AGENT <u>Frank Mims Jr</u>		TELEPHONE NUMBER																	
* HUSBAND WIFE FATHER MOTHER SON OF DAUGHTER ONLY (CIRCLE ONE WHERE APPLICABLE)		TO COMPLETE APPLICATION OTHER SIDE MUST BE FILLED IN																	

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TX_00002446
JA_005205

TX 00002446

USA 00020087

Doc ID: 5735943 Page: 4 of 7.

CANCELLATION OF VOTER REGISTRATION		MIMS FRANK JR --0115403-0-- CODE D/X DATE 3-14-00	
NAME	MIMS	FRANK	JR.
	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name
REASON	<u>DECEASED - Per precinct Judge - precinct #0271. Found while working the March 14, 2000 Republican Primary Election. See Attached.</u>		
<u>Earline Bowers</u>		AUG 24 2000 EB	
DEPUTY			

Doc ID: 5735943 Page: 1 of 7.

TX_00002448
JA_005207

TX_00002448

USA_00020089

Record Type: VOTER Record ID: 1154038 Imaging Dept. ID: 236217269

[illegible]


Doc ID: 5755943 Page: 2 of 7.

TX_00002449
JA_005208

TX_00002449

USA 00020090

Record Type: VOTER Record ID: 1154038 Imaging Dept. ID: 236217269

IMPORTANT  FOUR COPIES OF THIS LIST MUST BE MADE. ONE COPIED MUST BE PLACED IN THE BOTTOM OF THE POLL LIST AND ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE BACK COVER PAGE. THE REMAINING COPIES MUST BE PLACED IN THE BOTTOM OF THE POLL LIST AND ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE BACK COVER PAGE. THE REMAINING COPIES MUST BE PLACED IN THE BOTTOM OF THE POLL LIST AND ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE BACK COVER PAGE.

POLL LIST

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRIMARY ELECTION
HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS
MARCH 14, 2000

COPY

AT Cleveland, Ohio ELECTION PRECINCT NO. 0271 IN HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

OFFICERS OF ELECTION SHALL BE SHOWN

oath of Officers of Election

Section 42.001, V.T.C.A., Election Code. The presiding judge and the election clerks present at the polling place before the poll begins shall repeat the following oath aloud.

"I swear or affirm that I will not in any manner request or seek to persuade or induce any voter to vote for or against any candidate or measure to be voted on, and that I will faithfully perform my duty as officer of the election and guard the purity of the election."

Bessie M. Swindle Mary C. Berry
Signature of Presiding Judge Signature of Election Clerk

David S. Johnson
Signature of Election Clerk

Shirley L. Berry
Signature of Election Clerk

The above oath taken in the manner required, this the 14th day of March, 2000.

Bessie M. Swindle
Signature of Presiding Judge

Doc ID: 5735945 Page: 3 of 7.

TX_00002450
JA_005209

TX_00002450

USA_00020091

PUBLICDATA.com➡ **SSA Death Master File Detail**

<i>Name</i> MIMS,FRANK	<i>Social Security Number</i> [REDACTED]	<i>Verify/Proof</i> none found	<i>Last Known ZIP Code</i> 77047
<i>Lump Sum Payment ZIP Code</i>	<i>State/Country of Residence</i> none found	<i>Date of Birth</i> Oct 11 1922	<i>Date of Death</i> Jan 26 1993

The detail view of this record will be recorded as one 'Detail look-up'.

<http://www7.publicdata.com/cgi-win/pd.exe/Detail?db=USSSDM&ed=31&rec=54121950&...> 5/2/2007

TX_00002451
JA_005210

TX_00002451

USA_00020092

Vote Election Management System - User: [REDACTED]																																		
Mine Window																																		
Voter Update [REDACTED]																																		
NEW	ADD	SAVE	EXIT	Scan	View	Prov Blts	Cancel	NVRA Dup	Notices	Districts	Reg Hist	View Vot Hist																						
NVRA Source		Date Submitted		Status / Reason		Precinct		Sub		CERT #																								
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		CD DEC		0291		[REDACTED]		1688720																								
File Number					ctupdate					ID Compliant Y																								
Last		First		Middle		Former		Suffix																										
MONROE		ROBERT		C																														
Residence Address																																		
Street #		Fract		Dir		Name		Type		Dir		Unit Type		Unit #																				
5935				W		BELLFORT																												
CityHO		Zip 77035		Muni HOUSTON		Post Office HOUSTON		Address Exception		CAN																								
Mail Address																																		
					Gender M DOB 06/22/1931					Former County		Former Resid																						
Voting History for MONROE ROBERT [REDACTED]																																		
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Election</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Voting Codes</th> <th>Election Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1196</td> <td>11/05/1996</td> <td>E</td> <td>GENERAL ELECTION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1196</td> <td>11/05/1996</td> <td>E</td> <td>GENERAL ELECTION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0396</td> <td>03/12/1996</td> <td>E R</td> <td>PRIMARY ELECTION</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>															Election	Date	Voting Codes	Election Description	1196	11/05/1996	E	GENERAL ELECTION	1196	11/05/1996	E	GENERAL ELECTION	0396	03/12/1996	E R	PRIMARY ELECTION				
Election	Date	Voting Codes	Election Description																															
1196	11/05/1996	E	GENERAL ELECTION																															
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0396	03/12/1996	E R	PRIMARY ELECTION																															
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">SSN4</td> <td colspan="3">Birth Place</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Signed? Y</td> <td colspan="3">Privacy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SN</td> <td>PW Interest</td> <td colspan="3">ID Rcvd</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">10/13/1999 12:00 AM</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>															SSN4		Birth Place			Signed? Y		Privacy			SN	PW Interest	ID Rcvd			10/13/1999 12:00 AM				
SSN4		Birth Place																																
Signed? Y		Privacy																																
SN	PW Interest	ID Rcvd																																
10/13/1999 12:00 AM																																		

TX_00002452
JA_005211

TX_00002452

USA_00020093

PUBLICDATA.com

➡SSA Death Master File Detail

<i>Name</i> MONROE,ROBERT C	<i>Social Security Number</i> _____	<i>Verify/Proof</i> Report verified with a family member	<i>Last Known ZIP Code</i> 77035
<i>Lump Sum Payment ZIP Code</i>	<i>State/Country of Residence</i> Unknown	<i>Date of Birth</i> Jun 22 1931	<i>Date of Death</i> May 31 1998

The detail view of this record will be recorded as one 'Detail look-up'.

<http://www3.publicdata.com/cgi-win/pd.exe/Detail?db=USSSDM&ed=31&rec=53197348&...> 5/2/2007

TX_00002454
JA_005213

TX_00002454

USA_00020095

Votec Election Management System - user is REDDITTE@VEMS

File Window

Voter Update - [c:update: 03-06]

NVRA Source: [REDACTED] Date Submitted: [REDACTED] Status: [CD] Reason: [DEC] Precinct: [0777] Sub: [REDACTED] CERT #: [24852279]

File Number: [REDACTED] c:update: [REDACTED] ID-Compliant: [Y]

Last: NAVARRO First: EDWARD Middle: MEZA Former: [REDACTED] Suffix: [REDACTED]

Residence Address: Street #: 721 Fract: [REDACTED] Dir: [REDACTED] Name: RICHEY Type: [REDACTED] Dir: [REDACTED] Unit Type: [REDACTED] Unit #: [REDACTED]

City: PASADENA Zip: 77506 Muni: PASADENA Post Office: PASADENA Address Exception: [REDACTED]

Mail Address: P O BOX 4065 Gender: F DOB: 03/10/1922 Former County: [REDACTED] Former Regid: [REDACTED]

Voting History for NAVARRO, EDWARD MEZA

Election	Date	Voting Code	Election Description
11/03/2009	11/03/2009	200	GENERAL ELECTION

Birth Place: [REDACTED] Signed: [REDACTED] Privacy: [REDACTED] Note: [REDACTED]

PW Interest: [REDACTED] ID-Rev: [REDACTED]

10/31/2009 12:00AM

TX_00002455
JA_005214

TX_00002455

USA_00020096

Re: NAVARRO EDUARD MEZA
Certificate # 24852278 1

X-

Confirmation is hereby given that the person named above is:
Se da aquí confirmación que la antedicha persona nombrado a:☒ Deceased/Fallecido☐ Not deceased and the information is incorrect (No a fallecido y la información está incorrecta)

Signature/Firma

Date/Fecha 0826-99

Relationship/Parentesco

WIFE

JUL 6 VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATION (SOLICITUD PARA REGISTRO DE VOTANTE)

(Secs. 13.002, 13.122, V.)

JUL - 6 1986
Application Number EDR

2485227-9

PLEASE COMPLETE ALL OF THE INFORMATION BELOW. PRINT IN INK OR TYPE.
¡POR FAVOR COMPLETE LA SIGUIENTE INFORMACIÓN. ESCRIBA EN LETRA DE MOLDE CON TINTA O ESCRIBA A MAQUINA!

Last Name (Apellido)	First Name (NOT HUSBANDS) (Nombre de Pila) (NO DEL ESPOSO)	Middle Name (if any) (Segundo Nombre) (si tiene)	Maiden Name (Apellido de Soltera)
NAVARRO	EDWARD	MEZA	
Sex (Sexo)	Date of Birth (Fecha de Nacimiento)	Court of Naturalization (Corte de Naturalización)	Telephone Number (Optional) (Número de Teléfono) (No obligatorio)
F	MARCH 10 - 1922 (month, day, year) (el mes, el día, el año)	HOUSTON COURT	

Permanent Residence Address: Street Address and Apartment Number. If none, describe location of residence. (Do not include, P.O. Box, or Rural Rte.) (Dirección de Residencia Permanente: Calle y Número de Departamento; si no tiene, describa la localización de su residencia. No incluye su caja postal o ruta rural.)

721 50 RICHLEY #6 PHS. TX. 77506

City, State, and ZIP:
(Ciudad, Estado, y Zona Postal)

Mailing Address: If mail cannot be delivered to your permanent residence address, (Dirección Postal) (si es imposible entregar correspondencia a su dirección residencial permanente).

P.O. BOX 4065
PASADENA, TX 77506Social Security Number (Optional)
(Número de Seguro Social) (no obligatorio)City, State, and ZIP:
(Ciudad, Estado, y Zona Postal)County and Address of Former Residence
(Condado y Dirección de Su Residencia Previa)
CHICAGO IL. COOK COUNTYCurrent Precinct Number (if known)
(Número de Precincto Actual) (si lo sabe)

The applicant is a citizen of the United States and a resident of this county. Applicant has not been determined mentally incompetent by a final judgment of a court. Applicant has not been finally convicted of a felony or, if a felon, is eligible for registration under Section 13.001(a)(4) of the Texas Election Code. I affirm that the information provided is correct. I understand that the giving of false information to procure the registration of a voter is a felony. (El solicitante es ciudadano de los Estados Unidos y es residente de este condado. Ninguna corte ha juzgado por sentencia definitiva que el solicitante tiene una incapacidad mental. El solicitante no ha sido probado culpable finalmente de un crimen, o, si es criminal, está elegible para registrarse para votar bajo las condiciones de la Sección 13.001(a)(4) del Código de Elecciones de Texas. Yo afirmo que la información provista está correcta. Yo entiendo que es un crimen dar información falsa con motivo de conseguir el registro de un votante.)

x Edward M. Coronado

Signature of Applicant or Agent or Printed Name of Applicant if Signed by Witness
(Firma del Solicitante o Agente, o Nombre del Solicitante En Letra de Molde Si Fue Firmado Por Un Testigo)Relationship of Agent
(Parentesco del Agente)

I, the witness for this person do affirm that I signed the document in the presence of the person who is unable to sign his/her name. (Yo, el testigo para esta persona, certifico que yo firmé el documento ante la persona que no puede firmar su nombre.)

Signature of Witness
(Firma del Testigo)Printed Name of Witness
(Nombre del Testigo En Letra de Molde)TX_00002456
JA_005215

TX_00002456

USA_00020097

PUBLICDATA.com

➔SSA Death Master File Detail

Name NAVARRO,EDUARDO M	Social Security Number 1	Verify/Proof Report verified with a family member	Last Known ZIP Code 77502
Lump Sum Payment ZIP Code	State/Country of Residence Unknown	Date of Birth Mar 10 1922	Date of Death Aug 15 1996

The detail view of this record will be recorded as one 'Detail look-up'.

<http://www7.publicdata.com/cgi-win/pd.exe/Detail?db=USSSDM&ed=31&rec=36909112&...> 5/2/2007

TX_00002457
JA_005216

TX_00002457

USA_00020098

NEW		ADD	SAVE	EXIT	View	Prov Blts	Cancel	Print	Notices	Districts	View Vot Hist
NVRA Source		Date Submitted		Status : Reason		Precinct		Sub		CERT #	
		CD		DEC		0109		--		4538682	
File Number		C Update		ID Compliant Y							
Last		First		Middle		Former		Suffix			
ROGERS		L		C							
Residence Address		Fract		Dir		Name		Type		Unit Type	
7505						CHARLIE					
CityHO		Zip 77088		Mun HOUSTON		Post Office HOUSTON		Address Exception		CAN	
Mail Address		City		State		Gender M		DOB		Former County	
Zip		Clear Mail Addr				SSN4		SSN4		Birth Place	
Registration 01/31/1976		Eligible 03/01/1976		Jury		Language		Signed? Y		Privacy	
Transfer		Effective 09/05/2000		No TDL/ID		No SSN		PW Interest		ID Rcvd	
Comments		Election Role		Updated by 304		09/12/2000 12:00 AM					
Agency or Source of registration for statistical purposes											

County clerk says
 last voting history
 11/4/1997

TX_00002458
 JA_005217

TX_00002458

USA_00020099

0453868-2 232963745

111143 APPLICATION FOR VOTER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE
HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS 46895 ROGERS L C 0453868-2

☐ CHECK HERE IF SERVICEMAN OR STUDENT 102698 AGE 48 SEX: ☒ MALE

RESIDENCE: I CERTIFY THAT THE APPLICANT IS 3 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, AND HAS RESIDED IN TEXAS MORE THAN 1 YEAR AND IN COUNTY AND CITY MORE THAN SIX MONTHS PRECEDING THE DATE OF THIS APPLICATION EXCEPT AS LISTED BELOW. I UNDERSTAND THAT THE GIVING OF FALSE INFORMATION TO PROCURE THE REGISTRATION OF A VOTER IS A FELONY EXCEPTIONS

SHOW DATE OF ARRIVAL	MONTH	DAY	YEAR
IF IN TEXAS LESS THAN 1 YEAR			
IF IN COUNTY LESS THAN 6 MOS.			
IF IN CITY LESS THAN 6 MOS.			

* IF UNDER 21, SHOW DATE OF BIRTH

IF UNDER 21 YEARS OLD, NEVER MARRIED AND MINORITY DISABILITIES HAVE NOT BEEN REMOVED BY COURT, GIVE NAME AND ADDRESS OF PARENTS OR GUARDIAN

NAME ADDRESS

RESIDENT ADDRESS

7505 CHARLIE HOUSTON

VOTER'S NAME (MAIL CERTIFICATE TO THE FOLLOWING TEMPORARY ADDRESS IF IT IS NOT TO BE MAILED TO THE PERMANENT ADDRESS ABOVE)

ROGERS L C
7505 CHARLIE
HOUSTON TX 77018

VOTING PRECINCT 109 (IF KNOWN)

CONTROL NO. 1

CORRECTIONS

SIGNATURE OF VOTER/AGENT

(CIRCLE ONE WHERE APPLICABLE)

TO COMPLETE APPLICATION OTHER SIDE MUST BE FILLED IN

TX_00002459
JA_005218

TX_00002459

USA_00020100

FORMER REGISTRATION: IF REGISTERED IN ANOTHER TEXAS COUNTY DURING THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER _____		NAME OF COUNTY <u>Harris</u> RESIDENCE ADDRESS <u>7505 "Charles" St</u> <u>Houston</u> <u>77088</u> CITY ZIP CODE
<small>MAIL OR DELIVER APPLICATION PROMPTLY TO COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR COLLECTOR OF YOUR HOME COUNTY. APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE REGISTRAR YOU WISH TO VOTE.</small>		
INSTRUCTIONS Check information on front carefully. Make any changes in name, address or other information on the front side of this form. Please print. BEFORE REMAILING be sure you have checked the correctness of the information and have signed the appli- cation. YOUR APPLICATION CANNOT BE PROCESSED UNLESS PROPERLY SIGNED.	CARL S. ! TAX OFFICE 301 SAN JACINTO HOUSTON, TEXA <u>28085510</u>	232963745  Certifi- for a sign the Affidavit on the bottom left of the front side and that a Certificate is returned to you.

0453868-2 232963745

TX_00002460
JA_005219

TX_00002460

USA_00020101

0453868-2

232963736

CORRECTION CARD

Last Name ROGERS Pct. # 109 Certificate # 0453868-2
First Name L. Sex M Telephone 7-5-85
(do not use husband's first name) am
Middle Name C. Birthdate — Birthplace —
(if married, give maiden name)
Permanent Residence Address 7505 Charlie Houston 77088
(Street & Apt. # (not P. O. Box) (City) (Zip Code)
Mailing address if different —


By: Cynthia Minton Social Security # —
Deputy
Date: 07-02-15

S.O.S. Error Report 8-28-85 NO. 10-238
add SS#. Found while checking
double list for Pct. 109
modify only

TX_00002461
JA_005220

TX_00002461

USA_00020102

<p>0453868-2 233431747</p> <p>Paul Bettencourt Harris County Voter Registrar 713-224-1919 P O Box 3527 Houston, Texas 77253-3527</p>	<p>Secretary of State's Office Elections Division 1-800-252-VOTE (8583)</p>  <p>0453868-2</p>	<p>NON-PROFIT ORG U.S. Postage PAID Houston, TX Permit No. 9496</p>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Cert. No. (Núm. de Cert.)					Gender (Sexo)		Valid from (Válido desde)	
0453868-2					M		01-01-00	
Date of Birth (Fecha de Nacimiento)					Prec. No. (Pct. Num.)		Thru (hasta)	
00-00-00					0109		12-31-01	

Name and Permanent Residence Address (Nombre y dirección residencia permanente)

ROGERS L C
7505 CHARLIE
HOUSTON TX 77088


X [Signature] 1984

VOTER MUST PERSONALLY SIGN HIS/HER NAME IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, IF ABLE
(El votante debe firmar este boleto personalmente al punto de recepción, si puede.)

U.S. REP. (Representa los E.U.)	STATE SEN. (Sen. Estado)	STATE REP. (Rep. Estado)	COUNTY CLERK (Clerk. Pct.)	JURY COM. CLERK (Clerk. Pct.)
018	015	139	1	01

Name and Mailing Address (Nombre y dirección de correo)

*****AUTO**5-DIGIT 77088
ROGERS L C
7505 CHARLIE ST
HOUSTON TX 77088-7603


SEP 05 2000

R00561633

TX_00002462
JA_005221

TX_00002462

USA_00020103

0453868-2

232963736

04538682



232963736

TX_00002463
JA_005222

TX_00002463

USA_00020104

0453868-2 233434165

I hereby confirm that ROGERS L C is:

☒ Deceased.

☐ Not deceased and the information is inaccurate.

Signature _____ Date _____

My relationship to ROGERS L C is: Wife

Please complete this form and return to: **Paul Bettencourt**
Tax Assessor-Collector
P. O. Box 3527
Houston, TX 77253-3527

0453868-2

9/12/00

11/4/97 - last voted
Per C.C. office

TX_00002464
JA_005223

TX_00002464

USA_00020105

PUBLICDATA.com

➡SSA Death Master File Detail

Name ROGERS,L	Social Security Number	Verify/Proof Report verified with a family member	Last Known ZIP Code 77088
Lump Sum Payment ZIP Code 77088	State/Country of Residence Unknown	Date of Birth Sep 11 1923	Date of Death Oct 15 1987

The detail view of this record will be recorded as one 'Detail look-up'.

<http://www3.publicdata.com/cgi-win/pd.exe/Detail?db=USSSDM&ed=31&rec=53198014&...> 5/2/2007

TX_00002465
JA_005224

TX_00002465

USA_00020106

Vote Election Management System - User is REP																
Mine Window																
Voter Update																
NEW	ADD	SAVE	EXIT	Scan	View	Prov Bhs	Cancel	NVRA Dup	Notices	Districts	Reg Hist	View Vor Hist				
NVRA Source		Date Submitted		Status / Reason		Precinct		Sub		CERT #						
				CD DEC		0100				11193695						
File Number					clupdate					ID Compliant Y						
Last		First		Middle		Former		Suffix								
ROWE		JOHN		THOMAS												
Residence Address																
Street #	Fract	Dir	Name		Type	Dir	Unit Type	Unit #								
505			BRIARWOOD		DR											
City	BA	Zip	77520	Muni	BAYTOWN	Post Office	BAYTOWN	Address Exception		CAN						
Mail Address																
										Gender M		DOB 05/13/1959		Former County		
														Former Resid		
Voting History for ROWE																
SSN4																
Birth Place BAYTOWN TX																
Signed? Y																
Privacy																
More																
PW Interest																
ID Rcvd																
10/13/1999 12:00 AM																
LIS																

Election	Date	Voting Codes	Election Description
1199	11/03/1998	E	GENERAL ELECTION

TX_00002466
JA_005225

TX_00002466

USA_00020107

Re: ROWE JOHN THOMAS III
Certificate # 11193685 1

X-

Confirmation is hereby given that the person named above is
Se do aqui confirmacion que la antedicha persona nombrado a:

☒ Deceased/Fallecido Sept. 19, 1990

☐ Not deceased and the information is incorrect (No a fallecido y la informacion esta incorrecto)

Signature/Firma

John T Rowe Jr. Date/Fecha 8-30-99

Relationship/Parentesco

Father

Official use only		VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATION (Art. 5.13a)		1119369-5	
PCT (11)	EDR (12)			ROWE JOHN THOMAS	
101		If you are a new registrant or if you have changed your county of residence, complete all of the information below:		To CHANGE registration information:	
Last Name (02)		First Name (not business) (03)	Middle Name (04)	If you are registered to vote and need to change any information on your certificate, complete the following and show only the changed information to the left.	
Rowe		John	Thomas		
Maiden Name (04)				Certificate Number:	
				Last Name as it appears on certificate:	
BIRTH PLACE CITY (04)		CITY (14)		Today's Date:	
Baytown, Harris, Texas		Baytown			
PERMANENT RESIDENCE HOUSE NO., STREET AND APT. NO. OR ROUTE NO. OR LOCATION (NOT P.O. BOX) (10)		Zip (15)		Return your current registration certificate for correction, or if your certificate has been lost or destroyed, initial the box below.	
505 Briarwood Dr		77520		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Zip (18)			
		or its location			
		I intend to receive now			
		I am of the United States, and I understand that the giving of			
x John Rowe		I solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States, and I understand that the giving of		*The disclosure of social security no. is voluntary only. It is solicited by authority of Section 456, Texas Election Code, and will be used only by election officials to maintain the accuracy and integrity of the registration records.	
(circle one) Husband - Wife - Mother - Father - Son - Daughter					

11-10-77

TX_00002467
JA_005226

TX_00002467

USA_00020108

PUBLICDATA.com

➡SSA Death Master File Detail

Name ROWE,JOHN T	Social Security Number	Verify/Proof none found	Last Known ZIP Code 77521
Lump Sum Payment ZIP Code	State/Country of Residence none found	Date of Birth May 13 1959	Date of Death Sep 19 1990

The detail view of this record will be recorded as one 'Detail look-up'.

<http://www3.publicdata.com/cgi-win/pd.exe/Detail?db=USSSDM&ed=31&rec=52383623&...> 5/2/2007

TX_00002468
JA_005227

TX_00002468

USA_00020109

Votec Election Management System - user is REDDITTE@VEMS

File Window

Voter Update [Update 03:05]

NEW ADD SAVE EXIT Scan Prev.Bits Cancel NVRA Dup Polling Place Register View Validist

NVRA Source Date Submitted Status Reason Precinct Sub CERT
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 37677119

File Number cUpdate ID Compliant Y

Last First Middle Former Suffix
SKLAR MENDEL

Residence Address
Street # Fract Dir Name Type Dir Unit Type Unit #
5926 SPELMAN RD [REDACTED]
City HQ Zip 77096 Muni HOUSTON Post Office HOUSTON Address Exception CAN

Mail Address Gender M DOB 06/30/1919 Former County Former Resid

Voting History for SKLAR, MENDEL [v hist 03]

Election	Date	Voting Codes	Election Description
1108	11/08/2008	705	GENERAL ELECTION

SSN4
Birth Place CITIZEN
Signed? Y
Privacy More
PW Interest ID Recd
10/17/2008 12:00 AM
[REDACTED]

TX_00002469
JA_005228

TX_00002469

USA_00020110

Record Type: VOTER Record ID: 37677119 Imaging Dept. ID: 236217250

Paul Bettencourt
Harris County Tax Assessor-Collector and Voter Registrar

Date Mailed: August 22, 2000

SKLAR MENDEL
5926 SPELLMAN RD
HOUSTON TX 77096-5841

VOTER REGISTRATION NOTICE

The addressee's name, Social Security number, and date of birth matched exactly with that of a record in the Social Security Death Index database. This indicates that the registered voter named in this notice is deceased.

Please respond by providing the information requested below. Please include your signature and your relationship to the voter in the space provided below. Upon the receipt of your response, we will update the record. This notice will not affect your Social Security benefits.

WARNING: This voter registration is subject to cancellation if an appropriate reply is not provided to the voter registrar by the 60th day after the date this notice is mailed (Texas Election Code Sec. 16.033 (c)).

If you have any questions, or if this information is inaccurate, please call our office at (713) 224-1919 as soon as possible. Our Web site at [www.tax.co.harris.tx.us] contains an updated Harris County Voter Registration database for your reference.

Thank you for your assistance.

Paul Bettencourt
Voter Registrar, Harris County, TexasMarty Morrison
Director of Voter Registration

I hereby confirm that SKLAR MENDEL is:

☒ Deceased.☐ Not deceased and the information is inaccurate.

Signature

My relationship to SKLAR MENDEL is:

Please complete this form and return to:

Paul Bettencourt
Tax Assessor-Collector
P. O. Box 3527
Houston, TX 77253-3527

236217250

Doc ID: 5735945 Page: 1 of 1

TX_00002470
JA_005229

TX_00002470

USA_00020111

Record Type: VOTER Record ID: 37677119 Imaging Dept. ID: 236217241

VOTER REGISTRATION (SOLICITUD DE INSCRIPCION)			
Last Name (Apellido)		First Name (Nombre)	
SKARR		MENDEZ	
Residence Address: Street Address and Apartment Number, City, State, and ZIP. If none, describe where you live. (Do not list hotel, P.O. Box or Rural R.L.) (Dirección: Calle y número de apartamento, Ciudad, Estado, Código Postal. A falta de esta información, describa el lugar donde vive. No incluya un apartado postal ni una caja de correo rural.)		3767711-9	
6526 SPELLMAN RD, HOUSTON, TX 770660000			
Mailing Address, City, State and ZIP. If mail cannot be delivered to your residence address, (Discreción postal, Ciudad, Estado y Código Postal) Si es imposible entregar la correspondencia a domicilio:		Gender (Optional) (Sexo) (Optional) <input type="checkbox"/> Male (Hombre) <input type="checkbox"/> Female (Mujer)	
Date of Birth: month, day, year (Fecha de nacimiento: mes, día, año)	City, County, and State of Former Residence (Ciudad, Condado y Estado de su residencia anterior)	Social Security No. (Optional) (Número de Seguro Social (opcional))	
06-30-1975			
Check appropriate box: I am a United States Citizen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Marque el cuadro apropiado. Soy Ciudadano de los Estados Unidos.)		TX Driver's License No. or Personal I.D. No. (Issued by TX Dept. of Public Safety) (Optional) (Número de su licencia de conducir o de su Cédula de Identidad expedida por el Departamento de Seguridad Pública de Texas) (opcional)	
I understand that giving false information to procure a voter registration is perjury, and a crime under state and federal law. (Entiendo que el hecho de proporcionar datos falsos a fin de obtener inscripción en el registro de votantes, constituye el delito de perjurio y declaración falsa, y es un delito bajo las leyes estatales y federales.)		Telephone Number (Optional) (Número telefónico (opcional))	
I affirm that I: - am a resident of this county; (residente del condado) - have not been finally convicted of a felony or if a felon I am eligible for registration under section 13.001, Election Code; and (que soy habitante de este condado, o si soy un delincuente, o en caso de tal condena, que estoy habilitado para inscribirme, o como lo disponga)		CLEAR LAKE - DPS 06 18 1997 Date (fecha)	
		X <i>menendez</i>	

Doc ID: 5755646 Page: 1 of 2.

TX_00002471
JA_005230

TX_00002471

USA_00020112

PUBLICDATA.com➔ **SSA Death Master File Detail**

Name SKLAR,MENDEL	Serial Security Number A	Verify/Proof Report verified with a family member	Last Known ZIP Code 77096
Lump Sum Payment ZIP Code	State/Country of Residence Unknown	Date of Birth Jun 30 1919	Date of Death Jan 5 1998

The detail view of this record will be recorded as one 'Detail look-up'.

<http://www7.publicdata.com/cgi-win/pd.exe/Detail?db=USSSDM&ed=31&rec=48661234&...> 5/2/2007

TX_00002472
JA_005231

TX_00002472

USA_00020113

Voter Election Management System - user is: SEALEMASON@vems

File Number: [CD] [DEC] [0340] Sub: [20990974] CERT# [20990974]

Last: SMITH First: STELLA Middle: PRUDE Former: Suffix:

Residence Address: Street # [2050] Fract: Dir: Name: LITTLE CEDAR Type: DR Dir: Unit Type: Unit #:

City: HU Zip: 77339 Mun: HUMBLE Post Office: HUMBLE Address Exemption: CAN

Voting History for SMITH, STELLA PRUDE (V. HST 03.06)

Election	Date	Voting Codes	Election Description
0394	03/08/1994	P D	PRIMARY ELECTION

920 Former County: [920] SSN# [] Birth Place: [] Signed? Y [] Privacy [] PW Integrity [] ID-Rev# [] [03/05/2001-12/10]

OK

TX_00002473
JA_005232

TX_00002473

USA_00020114

Record Type: VOTER Record ID: 20990974 Imaging Dept. ID: 220156774

FEB - 7 2011
hereby confirm that SMITH STELLA PRUDE is:

☒ Deceased.

☐ Not deceased and the information is inaccurate.

Signature

Gail French

Date

02/04/01

My relationship to SMITH STELLA PRUDE is:

daughter

Please



220156774

Bettencourt
Assessor-Collector
Box 3527
Houston, TX 77253-3527

3/10/11

Doc ID: 3177405 Page: 1 of 1.

TX_00002474
JA_005233

TX_00002474

USA_00020115

Doc ID: 3128618 Page: 1 of 1.

USA 00020116

PUBLICDATA.com

➔SSA Death Master File Detail

Name SMITH,STELLA	Social Security Number	Verify/Proof Report verified with a family member	Last Known ZIP Code 77339
Lump Sum Payment ZIP Code	State/Country of Residence Unknown	Date of Birth Jul 29 1920	Date of Death Apr 9 1997

The detail view of this record will be recorded as one 'Detail look-up'.

<http://www7.publicdata.com/cgi-win/pd.exe/Detail?db=USSSDM&ed=31&rec=52037114&...> 5/2/2007

TX_00002476
JA_005235

TX_00002476

USA_00020117

Votec Election Management System - User: RED

Mine Window

NEW ADD SAVE EXIT View Prov Bts Cancel NVRA Drop Polling Place Reg Hist View Vor Hist

NVRA Source Date Submitted Status / Reason Precinct Sub CERT #
[REDACTED] [CD] [DEC] [0026] [] 26841015

File Number clupdate ID Compliant Y

Last First Middle Former Suffix
SPELL BILLY COLE

Residence Address
Street Fract Dir Name Type Dir Unit Type Unit #
4440 CLAY
CityHO Zip 77023 Muni HOUSTON Post Office HOUSTON Address Exception CAN

Mail Address Gender M DOB 02/01/1928 Former County Former Resid

Voting History for SPELL, BILLY COLE

Election	Date	Voting Codes	Election Description
1196	11/05/1996	E	GENERAL ELECTION

Signed? Y
Privacy More
PW Interest ID Rcvd
08/24/1999 12:00 AM

TX_00002477
JA_005236

TX_00002477

USA_00020118

Re: SPELL BILLY COLE
Certificate # 26841015 1

X-

Confirmation is hereby given that the person named above is:
Se da aquí confirmación que la antedicha persona nombrado a:

☒ Deceased/Fallecido

☐ Not deceased and the information is incorrect (No a fallecido y la información está incorrecta)

Signature/Firma

Roselo Spell

Date/Fecha

8-24-99

Relationship/Parentesco

Wife

DV 26841015

PREVIOUS TRANSACTION COMPI

SPELL BILLY COLE

> STAT/FLAG < A _ >

--26841015-5--

DX

UPDT 000 255 1 090789

SSNO

BRDT < 02-01-1928 >

CITY/CNTY C ST

BRPL < SHIRO 1 TX

COFM < GRIMES >

NAME < SPELL_BILLY_COLE

2 >

10/20/91

PCT < 0026 >

OPEN <

DIED

RADR < 04440 CLAY

MADR1 <

MADR2 <

RCTY < HOUSTON

RZIP 77028-0000

MCZP <

00000-0000

US/REP 029 GENE GREEN (D)

ST/SEN 006 MARIO GALLEGOS (D)

ST/REP 145 RICK NORIEGA (D)

COMM 2 JIM FONTENO (D)

JP/C 06 VICTOR_TREVINO_JP--RICHARD VARA, ARMANDO RODRIGUEZ

731-467-4939

Ed Johnson To: voters

Date: 7/4/1999 Time: 8:38:52 AM

Page 3 of 3

/04/99

death to call

Page 2

rt	name	bddt	Dec	Phone
719345	SESSION ANTOINETTE BROWN	05231946	6/30/92	
841015	SPELL BILLY COLE	02011928	10/20/91	
856278	FLANAGAN JEANETTE LOVE	03311930	4/30/96	
680636	BURDEN EDDA MEDLHAMMER	12281943	8/26/98	
723013	HARRIS EDWARD	09111964	12/15/81	
795276	GAFFNEY CARROLL COX	05291922	12/30/92	
680945	WEAVER MARY GREEN Husband	06071919	5/30/90	
004434	ZITTEL ROBERT JAMES	09131921	8/17/97	

VOYER REGISTRATION APPLICATION

PLEASE COMPLETE ALL OF THE INFORMATION BELOW. PRINT IN INK OR TYP

2684101-5

Last Name (Apellido) SPELL		First Name (NOT HUSBAN (Nombre de Pila) (NO DEL ESPOSO) BILLY		(Segundo Nombre) (si tiene) COLE		(Apellido de Soltera) COLE	
Sex (Sexo) M	Date of Birth (Fecha de Nacimiento) month, day, year (el mes, el día, el año) 2-1-28	Place of Birth (Lugar de Nacimiento) city or county (ciudad o condado) SHIRO	State or foreign country (estado o país extranjero) TX	County and Address of Former Residence (Condado y dirección de su residencia previa) GRIMES			
Permanent Residence Address: Street Address and Apartment Number, City, State, and ZIP. If none, describe location of residence. (Do not include P.O. Box or Rural R.) (Dirección de Residencia Permanente: Calle y Número de Departamento, Ciudad, Estado, y Zona Postal. Si no hay, describa la ubicación de la residencia. No incluya su caja postal o ruta rural.) 4440 CLAY HOUSTON TX							
Mailing Address, City, State and ZIP: If mail cannot be delivered to your permanent residence address, (Dirección Postal, Ciudad, Estado y Zona Postal) (si es imposible entregar correspondencia a su dirección permanente) 4440 CLAY HOUSTON TX							

The applicant is a citizen of the United States and a resident of this county. Applicant has not been finally convicted of a felony or is eligible for registration under Section 12.01(a)(4) of the Texas Election Code. I understand that the giving of false information to procure the registration of a voter is a misdemeanor. (El solicitante es ciudadano de los Estados Unidos y es residente de este condado. El solicitante no ha sido probado culpable finalmente de un crimen, o, si es criminal, está elegible para registrarse para votar según las condiciones de la Sección 12.01(a)(4) del Código de Elecciones de Texas. Yo entiendo que es un delito proporcionar información falsa con motivo de conseguir el registro de un votante.)

Court of Naturalization II Applicable
(Corte de Naturalización II Aplicable)
SEP 6 1989 -- OCT - 6 1989

Billy Cole
Signature of Applicant or Agent or Printed Name of Applicant

TX_00002478

USA_00020119

PUBLICDATA.com

◆SSA Death Master File Detail

Name SPELL,BILLY C	Social Security Number	Verify Proof none found	Last Known ZIP Code
Lump Sum Payment ZIP Code	State/Country of Residence none found	Date of Birth Feb 1 1928	Date of Death Oct 20 1991

The detail view of this record will be recorded as one 'Detail look-up'.

<http://www3.publicdata.com/cgi-win/pd.exe/Detail?db=USSSDM&ed=31&rec=54718706&...> 5/2/2007

TX_00002479
JA_005238

TX_00002479

USA_00020120

Vote Election Management System - user is SEALEMASON@vms

File Number: [REDACTED] NVRA Source: [REDACTED] Date Submitted: [REDACTED] Status / Reason: [REDACTED] Precinct: [REDACTED] SIM: [REDACTED] CERT: [REDACTED] 746719

Last: VANDERLYN First: J Middle: R Former: [REDACTED] SIM: [REDACTED]

Residence Address: Street #: 4039 Fract: [REDACTED] Dir: [REDACTED] Name: MERRICK Type: [REDACTED] Dir: [REDACTED] Unit Type: [REDACTED] Unit: [REDACTED]

City: HO Zip: 77025 Muni: HOUSTON Post Office: HOUSTON Address: [REDACTED] CAN: [REDACTED]

Voting History for VANDERLYN, J R [TV: 03/06]

Election	Date	Voting Codes	Election Description
1196	11/05/1996	E	GENERAL ELECTION

1916 Former County: [REDACTED] Former Res: [REDACTED]

SSN: [REDACTED]

Birth Place: [REDACTED]

Signed: [REDACTED] Y

Privacy: [REDACTED]

PW: [REDACTED] Interest: [REDACTED] ID: [REDACTED]

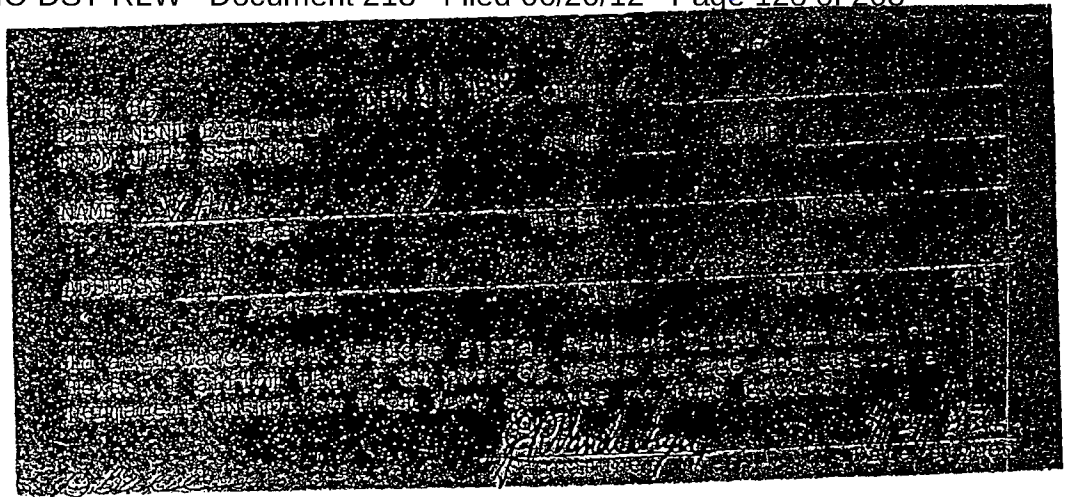
10/13/1999 12:00

OK

TX_00002480
JA_005239

TX_00002480

USA_00020121



APPLICATION FOR VOTER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE.
 HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

NAME: VANDERLYN J R
 AGE: 54 SEX: ☒ MALE
 RESIDENT ADDRESS: 4034 HERRICK HOUSTON TX
 VOTING PRECINCT: 175 CONTROL NO. 0074671-9

RESIDENT ADDRESS: 4034 HERRICK HOUSTON TX

VOTER'S NAME (MAN CERTIFICATE TO THE FOLLOWING TEMPORARY ADDRESS IF IT IS NOT TO BE MAILED TO THE PERMANENT ADDRESS ABOVE): VANDERLYN J R HOUSTON TX

NAME: ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE: 77001

Re: VANDERLYN J R
 Certificate # 00746719 1

X-

Confirmation is hereby given that the person named above is:
 Se da aqui confirmacion que la antedicha persona nombrado a:

☒ Deceased/Fallecido

☐ Not deceased and the information is incorrect (No a fallecido y la informacion esta incorrecto)

Signature/Firma: Mrs. J.R. Vanderlyn Date/Fecha: Aug. 18, 1998

Relationship/Parentesco:

TX_00002481
 JA_005240

TX_00002481

USA_00020122

PUBLICDATA.com

➔SSA Death Master File Detail

Name VANDERLYN,JOHN	Social Security Number	Verify/Proof none found	Last Known ZIP Code 77025
Lump Sum Payment ZIP Code	State/Country of Residence Texas	Date of Birth May 11 1916	Date of Death May 1983

The detail view of this record will be recorded as one 'Detail look-up'.

<http://www7.publicdata.com/cgi-win/pd.exe/Detail?db=USSSDM&ed=31&rec=53172402&...> 5/2/2007

TX_00002482
JA_005241

TX_00002482

USA_00020123

R.C. DOCKET SUB.	APPLICANT'S	ATTORNEY OF RECORD	NATURE	DATE OPEND.
C.T. NUMBER.DKT. STYLE OF PROBATE	NAME AND ADDRESS	AND ADDRESS	OF PROC	MM DD YYYY.FILM CODE
1 2 185822 001 VANDERLYN JOHN R*D*	VANDERLYN DAISYNELLE	CARL LEE & FISHER	PRO W	05-27-1983 648832003
4039 MERRICK	HOUSTON TX	1500 AUSTIN	HOUSTON TX	77252

Total lines retrieved = 2 Lines displayed = 2

[Back to Inquiry](#) [Main Menu](#)

Texas Voter Registration Application

For Official Use Only

Prescribed by the Office of the Secretary of State

VR17.08E.12

Please complete sections by printing **LEGIBLY**. If you have any questions about how to fill out this application, please call your local voter registrar or the Secretary of State's Office toll free at 1-800-252-VOTE(8683), TDD 1-800-735-2989, www.sos.state.tx.us.

1 These Questions Must Be Completed Before ProceedingCheck one ☐ New Application ☐ Change of Address and/or Name ☐ Request for a Replacement CardAre you a United States Citizen? ☐ Yes ☐ NoWill you be 18 years of age on or before election day? ☐ Yes ☐ No**If you checked "no" in response to either of the above, do not complete this form.**Are you interested in serving as an election worker? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2 Last Name	First Name	Middle Name (If any)	Former Name
3 Residence Address: Street Address and Apartment Number. If none, describe where you live. (Do not include P.O. Box, Rural Rt. or Business Address)		City	State
			Zip Code
4 Mailing Address: Street Address and Apartment Number. (If mail cannot be delivered to your residence address.)		City	State
			Zip Code
5 Date of Birth: (mm/dd/yyyy) □□/□□/□□□□	6 Gender (Optional) <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	7 Telephone Number (Optional) Include Area Code () —	
8 Texas Driver's License No. or Texas Personal I.D. No. (Issued by the Department of Public Safety) □□□□□□□□ <input type="checkbox"/> Check if you do not have a Texas Driver's License, or Texas Personal Identification No.		If no Texas Driver's License or Personal Identification, give last 4 digits of your Social Security Number xxx-xx-□□□□ <input type="checkbox"/> Check if you do not have a Social Security Number	
9 I understand that giving false information to procure a voter registration is perjury, and a crime under state and federal law. Conviction of this crime may result in imprisonment up to 180 days, a fine up to \$2,000, or both.			

I affirm that I

- am a resident of this county and U.S. Citizen;
- have not been finally convicted of a felony, or if a felon, I have completed all of my punishment including any term of incarceration, parole, supervision, period of probation, or I have been pardoned; and
- have not been determined by a final judgment of a court exercising probate jurisdiction to be totally mentally incapacitated or partially mentally incapacitated without the right to vote.

X

Date

Signature of Applicant or Agent and Relationship to Applicant or Printed Name of Applicant if Signed by Witness and Date.

Exhibit 34

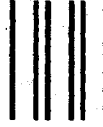
TX_00002484
JA_005243

TX_00002484

USA_00020125

Fold on line and seal before mailing

For Assistance
Call your local Voter Registrar or
Office of the Secretary of State
Toll Free: *Si necesita asistencia
llame gratis al:*
1-800-252-VOTE(8683)
www.sos.state.tx.us



NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO. 4511 AUSTIN, TX



POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS
COUNTY COURTHOUSE
(CITY)

(ZIP CODE)

_____, TX _____

Fold on line and seal before mailing

Qualifications

- You must register to vote in the county in which you reside.
- You must be a citizen of the United States.
- You must be at least 17 years and 10 months old to register, and you must be 18 years of age by election day.
- You must not be finally convicted of a felony, or if you are a felon, you must have completed all of your punishment, including any term of incarceration, parole, supervision, period of probation, or you must have received a pardon.

Identification Requirement

If you do not have a Texas driver's license or a social security number, you will be required to present identification when you vote in person or enclose a copy of such identification with your ballot if you vote by mail. Identification includes: a current and valid ID; a copy of a current utility bill; bank statement; government check; paycheck; or other government document that shows your name and address.

General Information

- Your voter registration will become effective 30 days after it is received or on your 18th birthday, whichever is later. Your registration must be effective on or before an election in order to vote in that election.
- If you move to another county, you must re-register in the county of your new residence.
- You must provide your Texas driver's license or personal identification number. Only when you do not have a driver's license or personal identification number, then give the last four digits of your social security number or if you do not have any of these identification numbers, then you must indicate by checking the appropriate box on the application side.

**Este formulario está disponible en Español.
Favor de llamar sin cargo a la oficina del
Secretario de Estado al 1-800-252-8683 para
conseguir una version en Español.**

TX_00002485
JA_005244

TX_00002485

USA_00020126



Exhibit 35

**Testimony before
Texas State Senate
Committee of the Whole
on Behalf of AARP-Texas
Given By
Daniel B. Kohrman,
Senior Attorney, AARP Foundation
March 10, 2009**

Good morning Senators, Chairman Duncan, Lt. Governor Dewhurst. My name is Daniel Kohrman. I am a Senior Attorney with the AARP Foundation. The Foundation is the charitable arm of AARP. I am a full-time legal advocate for AARP and AARP members, and older persons generally. Among my responsibilities is representing the cause of access to the ballot for older voters.

By way of background, I am one of the lawyers for voters – including older voters – in litigation regarding state “photo ID” laws in Georgia and Arizona. Likewise, I have filed briefs for AARP in several other cases concerning state “photo ID” laws. These include *Crawford v. Marion County Election Board*, in which the U.S. Supreme Court considered Indiana’s “photo ID” law. They also include “photo ID” cases in Missouri and Michigan, where the highest courts in both those states considered laws enacted there. At AARP I have also defended federal and state campaign finance reform laws. And lest you get the impression I am showing an interest in Texas for the first time today, I twice recently

filed briefs in Texas cases – including one voting case – that went up to the U.S Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Before AARP I worked for a big law firm, a civil rights organization and the U.S Department of Justice.

As you know, AARP members vote in very large numbers and are very proud of their active participation in the political process at all levels – state, local and federal. I work out of AARP headquarters in Washington, DC, but today I am appearing on behalf of AARP of Texas, one of AARP’s 53 state offices across the United States. Given the intense partisanship that has developed around the issue of photo ID, I want to emphasize that AARP is a nonprofit, *nonpartisan* organization dedicated to addressing the needs and interests of Americans aged 50 and older. AARP has no interest in the partisan aspects of the photo ID issue. What we do care about is representing the interests of older Americans. With more than forty million members nationwide, and roughly 2.4 million members here in Texas, AARP is the largest membership organization – in the U.S. and in Texas – advocating on behalf of older persons and older voters.

I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you today about AARP’s perspective on of voter participation and voting fraud, and in particular, on the merits of the proposed Texas “photo ID” bill.

At the outset, I want to identify AARP’s overall perspective on voting issues. Above all, AARP views the right to vote as the most basic right in our democratic system of

government. Everything else flows from that principle. In particular, our view is that politicians should tread carefully in the field of voting rights. Voting rights should not be casually restricted. That said, we understand that historically, and under our Constitution, the states are the principal source of laws and regulations in the area of voting. To be sure, federal authorities have stepped in from time to time to ensure fair procedures are followed, and the federal courts and the U.S. Department of Justice retain ongoing authority in these areas. Further, Congress has made clear in recent years – witness the Help American Vote Act (HAVA) and the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), as well as actions of the federal Election Assistance Commission – that there are national minimum standards that all states must follow. But in our federal system, states have the primary obligation to make sure that elections are fair and reflect the will of the people. But we do not conclude from this that states should feel free to take whatever action is expedient. Where there is a need for action to protect the rights of voters, states have a duty to act there is a duty to let the people express their will. But absent such a need, states have a duty not to rush in, if doing so will impede the rights of voters. As it is said of doctors, so it is true in the field of voting and elections: “first, do no harm!”

AARP policy is clear. Whether at the federal level, the state level, or the local level, AARP encourages steps to engage all eligible voters in the electoral process. AARP, because of its mission and membership, is particularly concerned with facilitating voting for the 50+ population. To this end, AARP has partnered with numerous organizations over the years, including the League of Women’s voters and “Rock the Vote” to

encourage eligible voters, of all ages, to participate in the electoral process. AARP has for decades advocated for fair and simple procedures that help to encourage a high level of voter participation among older Americans.

Chapter 13 of AARP's 2008 Policy Book states:

In order to ensure that more Americans participate in the electoral process, people's confidence needs to be restored by an election system that is fair, accurate, accessible and secure. ...

Consistent with the constitutional right to vote and democratic principles, governments should aim to expand the franchise and enhance access to the ballot for those capable of voting. ...

In particular, AARP policy declares that states should adopt voter registration procedures that are "fair, simple and readily accessible." Furthermore, and perhaps most relevant here, AARP takes the position that states should adopt "procedures to detect and prevent voter fraud that do not permit arbitrary and discriminatory reviews, ID challenges, and misuse of provisional ballots in ways that discourage voter registration and turnout or show partisan bias." We believe photo ID laws such as the laws adopted in Georgia, Indiana, Arizona, and a few other states, as well as the proposal now before you, raise precisely these concerns:

- the danger of "arbitrary and discriminatory reviews";
- the danger of "arbitrary and discriminatory ... ID challenges"; and
- "the misuse of" – by virtue of excessive reliance on – "provisional ballots in ways that discourage voter turnout."

I am no expert in Texas politics, so I am reluctant to comment on the proposed bill's

potential to provoke partisan bickering; however, that outcome seems evident from a cursory review of press coverage in the last week. If these reports are correct, that is a shame, because voters – certainly older voters – tell AARP they want the two parties to work together to solve problems like healthcare and retirement security. They do not want elected officials spending time in partisan fights for political advantage.

The last time AARP testified on the “photo ID” issue, in 2006, Amanda Fredericksen, AARP-Texas Director of Advocacy, told the House Committee on Elections:

In spite of [AARP’s] efforts, voter turnout in Texas remains alarmingly low. In 2006, the last Gubernatorial election in Texas, only one in three registered voters cast [a] vote. In 2004, the last presidential election, just over half of all registered voters in Texas cast their [ballot]. These figures are even lower if you include the population that is eligible to vote but isn’t registered. Given the low turnout rates in Texas and across the US, AARP would like to see lawmakers do more to encourage participation in the election process. Older individuals vote in disproportionately high numbers, (More than one half of the voters in the November 2006 election were over the age of 50.) ... AARP believes fair and simple procedures help to maintain this high level of participation

The AARP Foundation has participated in litigation challenging state photo ID laws in five states because we believe such laws discourage rather than encourage electoral participation by older voters. Photo ID requirements pose variety of arbitrary barriers for senior voters, many of whom have voted consistently for decades. ID requirements are simple to meet for some, even many voters, but not for many other voters, especially older ones.

This past Sunday, the Rio Grande Guardian reported that:

- one in five (20% of) senior women do not have a driver's license (according to the US Census Bureau);
- 18% of Americans over age 65 lack a driver's license (according to the Brennan Center for Justice in New York City); and
- 37% of Texans over age 80 do not have a driver's license (according to the Texas Conservative Coalition Research Institute).

Moreover, AARP conducted a survey in connection with the Indiana photo ID case that revealed 3% of those eligible over age 65 (or roughly 23,000 registered voters) had neither a driver's license nor a state-issued ID card (the ID needed to vote under state law); the share of registered voters age 75+ without either form of ID was double that: 6%.

In other states, the potentially disruptive impact of photo ID laws on electoral participation by registered voters likewise has been estimated to be quite large. In Georgia, AARP estimated, based on driver's license data from the Department of Motor Vehicles and voter registration data from the Secretary of State, that approximately 100,000 registered voters age 65 and over lack a driver's license. In Missouri, the Secretary of State in August 2006 "estimated that approximately 240,000 registered voters may not have the required photo ID and that the Department of Revenue's estimate

Case 1:12-cv-00128-RMC-DST-RLW Document 213 Filed 06/20/12 Page 139 of 203
of the same was approximately 169, 215 individuals.” See *Weinschenk v. State*, 203
S.W.3d 201 (Mo. 2006)

Perhaps the hardest thing to understand about photo ID laws is why public officials would embrace measures posing a disproportionate share of difficulties for older voters, who are those most reliable electoral participants. AARP’s brief to the Supreme Court in the Indiana photo ID case explained:

Older Americans consistently demonstrate a strong commitment to the electoral process by exercising their right to vote more frequently than other age groups. In the 2004 presidential election, citizens 55 and older reported voting at a rate of 71.8%, as compared with a rate of 63.8% among all Americans. As the number of older Americans rises, and the life expectancy of the U.S. population increases, the influence of older voters on the electoral process has the potential to increase as well. This segment of the population is expected to grow rapidly during the coming years, as children born during the “baby boom” reach age 65 and beyond. By 2030, there will be 71.5 million potential older voters in the United States — nearly twice the number from 2005. *Id.* As a result, older voters likely will comprise a larger percentage of the electorate and play an increasingly important role in American electoral politics.

In the Georgia voter ID case, the district court twice enjoined implementation of strict photo ID requirements because State officials had failed to take steps to reduce risks of disenfranchising older voters, among others, who may not have had adequate time to learn about and respond to new photo ID requirements. In 2006 the court concluded:

The evidence in the record demonstrates that many voters who lack an acceptable Photo ID for in-person voting are elderly, infirm, or poor, and lack reliable transportation to a county registrar's office. For those voters, requiring them to obtain a Voter ID card in the

short period of time before the July 18, 2006, primary elections and the corresponding primary run-off elections is unduly burdensome.

... for those citizens, the character and magnitude of their injury-the loss of their right to vote-is undeniably demoralizing and extreme, as those citizens are likely to have no other realistic or effective means of protecting their rights.

See Common Cause/Georgia League of Women Voters of Georgia, Inc. v. Billups, 439 F.Supp.2d 1294 (N.D.Ga. 2006).

In the Missouri voter ID case, the State Supreme Court accepted the “[voter-]Plaintiffs[’] claim that for many ... including the poor, elderly and disabled, ... hurdles to obtaining the proper photo ID are not insignificant.” In particular, the court recounted a series of anecdotes reflecting difficulties of the sort many older voters may confront. These include Ms. Weinschenk, who has cerebral palsy and was born out of state, and for whom “obtaining a proper photo ID is a substantial burden because of her disability,” because she has difficulty securing records, such as a birth certificate, and moreover, whose “disability prevents her from making a consistent signature mark, [so that] her signature will not match the signature on her voter registration record. Thus, any provisional ballot she casts will not be counted.” For many older disabled persons, the burdens associated with overcoming the access and mobility challenges that confront all voters who need photo identification to vote are likely to be nothing short of insuperable. The personal stories also included: “Ms. Amanda Mullaney [who] was born in Kentucky, and [whose] current name does not match the name on her birth certificate because her parents were not married at the time of her birth. Thus, to obtain the proper photo ID needed to vote,

she will have to provide proof of her name change by means of either a certified court order or a certified amended birth certificate”; and “Ms. Maudie Mae Hughes [who] was born in Mississippi, [and whom] the state has repeatedly informed ... that it does not have any record of her birth, thereby compounding her difficulties in obtaining the photo ID necessary to vote in Missouri.” (Because of historical lack of access to health care, prior to the 1960s, many minority Americans in their 60s, 70s, and 80s are substantially more likely to have been born outside a hospital.)

In 2006 Ms. Fredricksen described the circumstances of Theresa Clemente and Valerie Williams, set forth in AARP’s amicus brief in the Indiana photo ID case. I urge you to go back and re-read her testimony. In short, Ms. Clemente, an 80-year-old who sought a state-issued ID card so that she could vote, only succeeded – as many of her vintage very well might not – only by paying multiple fees, navigating a maze of public record laws, and making multiple trips to various public offices. Ms. Williams, a 61-year old social security recipient, was barred from voting in the lobby of her retirement home, as she has done in at least the last two elections, by poll workers whom she had known for years, because the forms of ID she had always used no longer were valid under the new voter ID law. These sorts of impediments to the franchise, for clearly eligible voters dedicated to exercising their constitutional rights, are insulting, cruel and unnecessary. And as Ms. Fredricksen told you several years ago, these are not isolated cases. If anything close remotely resembling eighteen percent of American citizens age 65 and above do not have current government-issued photo ID, many millions of seniors, and many millions more

will be forced to jump through hoops for no discernible purpose. You have heard ample testimony to the effect that there is little or no evidence of in-person voter fraud, and I need not repeat this point, except to say there is even less evidence that older persons are suspected of fraudulently impersonating eligible voters at the polls. But in light of the absence of proof of fraud, especially among older voters, and further, given the high participation rates of voting among older persons, as well as the high incidence of difficulties obtaining ID documents among older persons, such as those with disabilities, any photo ID law that fails to include extensive provisions to accommodate voters with greater difficulties complying, including older voters, should be rejected out of hand as unfair and unduly burdensome.

Before I close, I want to make some specific observations about the proposed Texas photo ID bill.

My initial comment is that the bill does remarkably little to combat vote fraud – in its many forms and flavors – for a bill that purports to be focused on combating that supposed problem. Even if we agree to disagree about the existence of in-person voting fraud – which to us seems as improbable as it is unreported – because of the high risks of getting caught and the low return for each individual act of impersonation – we should be able to agree that there are many forms of alleged vote fraud of which the Texas photo ID

Case 1:12-cv-00128-RMC-DST-RLW Document 213 Filed 06/20/12 Page 143 of 203
bill aims at addressing only one. The question arises, given the huge political fight this

has set off, is the benefit in reducing fraud worth the effort? If not, why bother?

The best that can be said for the pending photo ID bill is that it is not as bad as the laws on the books in a few other states: Indiana, Georgia and Arizona.

I want to put off for a moment a discussion of a few problems I see with the overall approach of the proposed bill. Before that I want to suggest some practical shortcomings.

First, the proposed law does very little to educate the public about major changes in voting requirements.

The proposal relies almost exclusively on the individual voter registration process, in section 1, to notify voters of new photo ID requirements. Section two provides some additional notice via websites of the Secretary of State and counties. I understand less than a third of Texas counties maintain websites. The major problem here is that the bill does nothing by way of affirmative public education; it is entirely passive and relies on voters either to visit a state or county website with a notice of the new law or obtain notice upon registering to vote or renewing an existing registration. Yet in section 14 the bill requires the new requirements to take effect within a matter of months. AARP is concerned that older voters are especially likely not to benefit from notice limited to information provided with registration or re-registration, as voters who have gone the longest without major changes in the registration process are least likely to be alerted by

the bill makes no specific provision how, and how prominently, notice is to be given to voters in this manner.

Second, the lack of public education or public outreach plans or funding poses a barrier to the timeline for implementation contemplated in the current proposal.

The State should be doing its utmost to avoid situations whereby voters show up to vote without the appropriate ID. Yet that will happen without very substantial public education and outreach. And older voters, who are generally used to the current system, are disproportionately likely to be tripped up by the new rules. In the Georgia case, the State's failure to adopt and implement a robust public education and outreach program caused the photo ID law to be enjoined twice. That seems a danger with this bill in its current form. A related flaw is the lack of any provision for funds for public education and outreach. If the State plans to notify voters about new photo ID rules when they register to vote, which takes place on a two-year cycle, it would seem unfair to implement new rules in early 2010, and indeed, prior to a time at least two years after the law's effective date. Substantially more than two years would seem appropriate if the proponents are serious about giving voters a reasonable chance to comply prior to the next election after they are personally notified of the new rules. Another related defect appears to be the lack of plans or funding for public outreach. For instance, there are no provisions in the bill (e.g., in section 13) specifying which and how many offices will issue new photo ID documents; nor is any provision made for special efforts to address the needs of populations with limited mobility, such as older persons with disabilities,

voter ID case, state officials were enjoined from implementing a new photo ID law until the could show outreach efforts (e.g., vehicles visiting areas underserved by DMV offices to issue new photo ID documents).

Third, heavy reliance of new photo ID rules via the internet is likely to adversely affect older, low-income and minority voters and voters with disabilities.

Although older persons generally, especially those in the workforce, are rapidly becoming tech savvy, many older voters – including high percentages of those not now in the workforce, of those with fixed and low incomes, of those with disabilities, and those residing in low income areas of the state, or in assisted living arrangements or nursing homes – are not likely to benefit from web-based notice of new photo ID rules.

Moreover, if web-based notice nevertheless continues to be a priority under the bill, provision should be made to fund creation or improvement of websites for those counties without them or without effective or user-friendly sites. In addition, the bill lacks specific directions to the state and counties to give us assurance that web-based notice would be done effectively and data would be conveyed in a sufficiently prominent manner.

Fourth, the bill lacks clarity in regard to training of persons most likely to interact with voters in implementing new photo ID rules.

Section 3 of the bill calls for additional training related to “acceptance and handling” of ID “presented by a voter to an election officer,” but according to the Senate Research Center Bill Analysis only refers to training of election judges. Section 4 of the bill

expands training to election clerks. But neither provision nor any other provision of the bill appears to apply to training of poll workers themselves. If this is the intent, this appears to AARP to be a major defect, as these personnel would appear to be the ones most likely to interact with voters in implementing new photo ID rules. Moreover, the bill contains no provision for funds to train poll workers or election clerks.

Fifth, the bill lacks clarity in regard to the timeline for training activities.

Section 13 provides for implementation of training activities regarding new photo ID rules “as soon as practicable.” These four words recall an earlier four-word phrase – “with all deliberate speed,” from the Supreme Court’s 1955 implementation decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* – that came to be synonymous with “no time soon.”

Finally, in regard to the substantive approach to voter eligibility reflected in the bill, I have the following additional observations and concerns:

Sixth, it is unclear why the bill precludes persons with a history of voting in a precinct to vote there without a registration certificate without meeting new ID rules.

Sections 6 and 9 of the bill together hurt longtime voters – many of them likely to be older voters – whose names appears on the voter rolls at a polling station, but who fail to produce a registration certificate upon appearing to vote; under current law, they can sign an affidavit and vote a regular ballot. Under the bill, they only may vote a provisional ballot unless they also can produce new ID. This seems unnecessary, unlikely to deter or prevent any fraud, and yet likely to impede voting by long-time, legitimate voters.

Similarly, sections 6 and 7 of the bill together hurt the voting chances of persons with a registration certificate but whose names are “not on the precinct list of registered voters”; under current law, it appears they “shall be accepted for voting,” however, under the bill, unless they have new qualifying ID they only can vote a provisional ballot.

Seventh, the effectiveness of the bill’s free photo ID provision is questionable.

Section 12 of the bill forbids the Department of Public Safety from charging any person for a new photo ID “who states that the[y are] obtaining the personal identification for the sole purpose of satisfying [the new voting ID requirement].” AARP is concerned that the bill makes no provision for funding of “free” ID and that as a result, in current dire fiscal conditions, officials responsible for implementing the rule may have a disincentive to do so properly. For older voters on fixed incomes, the fees associated with obtaining government-issued identification are anything but trivial.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed photo ID bill.

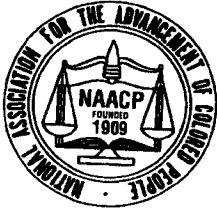
Voter Education, Anderson County Workshop, 2008



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Texas State Conference of NAACP Branches

1107 E. 11th St., Ste. A, Austin, TX 78702

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STATEMENT OF GARY L. BLEDSOE, PRESIDENT TEXAS NAACP TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

March 10, 2009

Good morning. My name is Gary Bledsoe and I am the President of the Texas NAACP. The NAACP is our Nation's oldest, largest and most widely-recognized grassroots civil rights organization in the United States. The NAACP has had units in Texas since 1915. We are a multi-racial organization, originally formed in 1909 by 6 whites and 2 blacks. We currently have more than 2,200 membership units with members in every state across the country and we have nearly 200 in Texas alone.

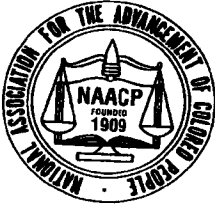
I would like to begin by thanking and commending this committee for holding this hearing. However, I hope that the pundits are wrong who have said recently that the testimony you hear today will be of no consequence. The NAACP is a non-partisan group and we try and work with members of both major political parties and others as well to advance our mission of eliminating inappropriate color distinctions in this county and advancing the interests and opportunities for racial and ethnic minorities.

In Texas there has been a sordid history of permitting African-Americans to vote. Back in the 1920's the NAACP fought racist laws of the Democratic Party that did not permit meaningful participation of persons of African-descent in the Democratic Party process. However instead of yielding to court decisions outside the State the authorities herein simply went about their segregation in different ways. Ultimately the United States Supreme Court had to invalidate the racist system of voting in the Democratic Party. And I can say that even though on paper we have had the opportunity to participate in elections across our State and have made significant gains, I am sad to report that racist acts seeking to suppress the African-American vote in our State continue. Many great Texans like Frank Robinson of Palestine in 1974 have died or suffered greatly because of the belief that African-Americans should be able to participate in the political process. And in recent years we have had hate crimes in Wharton to suppress minority turnout, use of police, newspapers and mailboxes in Tarrant County to intimidate Black voters, refusal to follow the law in Fort Bend County to permit African-American voters to vote and not accepting challenged ballots, purging people from voting rolls with no legitimate reason and in violation of the law while not processing voter registration applications in Waller County (we want to thank Attorney General Abbott for helping to right that particular situation), too few

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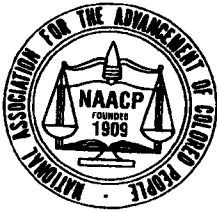
ballots being issued in Dallas County on several different occasions for minority precincts, selection of inconvenient early voting sites for racial minorities or the refusal to permit voters to cast challenged ballots, the late publication of polling place changes, unexplained purges from voter rolls—and it goes on and on. We have held hearings in Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston and Texarkana and gotten individuals from many other locales to come forth. And then there is the strike force that we have that receives calls on election day and we can say that problems still persist and notably we have seen problems with both major parties but much more so one party compared to the other. The specific provisions in SB362 will cause more time for voters to remain in line, create longer lines and dissuade individuals from voting because problems like ensuring the proper numbers of ballots, etc. have not been cured. Besides that many persons do not have voter id cards and they do not have the kinds of documents that have been proposed for potential proof if a photo id is not available. What happens if a student in Waller County has a driver's license from Harris County and a Waller County voter registration card? With the continued history of that county and the State's refusal to get them in line with the law of the land, I would expect that many students would be disenfranchised. And it goes on and on and on. We have held many hearings around our state and done a number of voter intimidation strike force operations where we have identified that a problem still exists and we must remain vigilant in our attempts to ensure African-Americans in Texas are permitted to vote. This requirement is intimidating and will discourage many from voting who are racial and ethnic minorities.

Throughout our history, countless Americans have fought and died to protect the right of people across the globe to cast a free and unfettered ballot and to have that vote counted. We owe it to these men and women and their families to ensure that the right to vote is protected here at home. Ironically, this problem is not being addressed by the Legislature but another matter is that does not rise to the level of a serious problem from what we believe—voter fraud. To begin with I will say that we take this position based on the merits of the position and partisan matters are of no consequence to us. Back in 2003 when an unnecessary Voter Fraud law was proposed by Democrat Steve Wolens, we were vigorous in opposition to his bill. And today we feel the same way about this initiative. The Wolens bill, which became law, ended up presenting the exact kind of problem that we expected that it would become. Today if you go and vote and you are not registered to vote then you can already be prosecuted? And how many people will use someone's voter ID card to vote knowing that the other person may vote as well? It seems like there are internal fail-safes in the structure of the law that would mitigate against voter fraud.

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The NAACP has been in existence for 100 years, and since our inception we have fought for equal voting rights for all Americans. Sadly, our struggle is not yet complete as there is still voter suppression throughout the United States.

We are aware that Georgia had its voter id law cleared by the Department of Justice, however, it is clear to us that the previous Department of Justice unlike any other from previous administrations was intent on denying minorities the protections in voting rights and in other areas that were envisioned by the bi-partisan group that passed the Voting Rights Act in 1965. There was always a certain understanding that individuals had in regards to the role of the Department of Justice in protecting the interests of racial and ethnic minorities but this last Civil Rights Division ran out career employees and put people in positions of authority and influence and even regular attorney positions who were hostile to minority voting rights. As a result I would expect a more serious review of what Texas may submit. The United States Supreme Court has upheld the Indiana voting law but we must note that because of the uniqueness of Texas, its voting rights history, its history with language and racial minorities and the scope of the Voting Rights Act's application here that different questions will be raised. In this case what would happen is that the Department of Justice will have to make a review and if they decide against the State then the matter will go to the United States Supreme Court for review ultimately with the Department of Justice against the State of Texas.

We think a serious inquiry should be made to see if there is a problem in Texas. So far the evidence, like Royal Masset has been quoted as saying (Masset is a former Field Director for the Republican Party who is my old law school classmate) **is quite conclusive that there is just not the problem.** If there is a problem then a bi-partisan group should be asked to come up with what is the most narrowly tailored law to address the problem so that minority voting rights are not compromised

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5. Number of voters who have registered since 2006 without a driver's license number.

Committee members asked for the number of voters who registered since January 1, 2006 without a driver's license. The agency queried its statewide file, which reflects the following data:

Number of voters who registered with a TDL:	2,419,188
Number of voters who registered with a SSN:	253,282
Number of voters who registered with both:	872,425
Number of voters who registered without either:	37,490

In addition, agency staff queried the entire statewide file, which reflects the following breakdowns concerning identification numbers for all voters:

Number of voters with a TDL:	5,601,219
Number of voters with a SSN:	2,352,829
Number of voters with both:	4,102,204
Number of voters with neither number:	809,041

Exhibit 38

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THE FACTS: THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

Beginning in May, 2006, it was erroneously reported that the \$1.4 million in federal funds were spent on election fraud enforcement. Those reports are false.

Background: The SIU's Role and Investigative Efforts

In 2003, the OAG launched a Special Investigations Unit ("SIU"). Initially, that unit was funded by a Justice Department grant that is administered by the Governor's Office. However, contrary to those false reports, the SIU handles many types of cases, not just election fraud.

Among the cases handled by the SIU are:

- **El Dorado / YFZ Ranch** (three SIU investigators are currently assigned full-time to that case)
- **Texas Youth Commission**, including a case where a TYC officer was indicted for drug possession (SIU investigators handled more than 840 abuse allegations)
- **Hurricane-related rapid response** efforts, including serving subpoenas on potential price gougers (note: SIU was not involved with Operation Safe Shelter)
- **Market manipulation and penny stock** fraud case that was jointly pursued with the Securities & Exchange Commission
- **ERCOT** case
- **Cyber Crimes and Fugitive Unit** assistance for combined arrests of over 100 cyber predators and child pornographers and more than 1,000 fugitives.
- **Identity Theft**
- **Public Corruption**, including the Bastrop County cases and the Potter County Sheriff case.
- **Money Laundering**, including investigations into the bulk transportation of drug currency; money couriers; and, money services businesses.
- **Election Fraud**

SIU Funding

The initial \$1.9 million DOJ grant was renewed for approximately \$2.0 million. To date, \$3.1 million in grant funding has been allocated to the SIU to pay for investigations into the above mentioned cases.¹ In addition to the SIU's grant funding, it also receives funding from the OAG's criminal justice budget.

To date, the OAG has resolved 22 election fraud prosecutions at a cost of \$600,000. An additional eight election fraud indictments are pending. Approximately \$100,000 has been spent on those eight cases. Of \$700,000 spent on Election Code investigations, approximately \$93,000 came from DOJ grants. DOJ grants are no longer used to fund the Special Investigations Unit. It is now funded with \$1.5 million in general revenue each year.²

¹ The difference between the \$3.9 million in allocated grant funding and the \$3.1 million that has been spent reflects \$800,000 in grant money that lapsed and was recaptured by the Governor's Office. The process is not a block grant, but rather a reward system wherein the Governor's Office pays expenses accrued by the grantee agency. So that \$800k reflects dollars for which expenses were not incurred.

² CID's annual budget is \$4.4 million. Of that \$1.5 million is annually allocated to the SIU.

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Exhibit 39

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(Slip Opinion)

OCTOBER TERM, 2007

1

Syllabus

NOTE: Where it is feasible, a syllabus (headnote) will be released, as is being done in connection with this case, at the time the opinion is issued. The syllabus constitutes no part of the opinion of the Court but has been prepared by the Reporter of Decisions for the convenience of the reader. See *United States v. Detroit Timber & Lumber Co.*, 200 U. S. 321, 337.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Syllabus

CRAWFORD ET AL. *v.* MARION COUNTY ELECTION
BOARD ET AL.

CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

No. 07–21. Argued January 9, 2008—Decided April 28, 2008*

After Indiana enacted an election law (SEA 483) requiring citizens voting in person to present government-issued photo identification, petitioners filed separate suits challenging the law's constitutionality. Following discovery, the District Court granted respondents summary judgment, finding the evidence in the record insufficient to support a facial attack on the statute's validity. In affirming, the Seventh Circuit declined to judge the law by the strict standard set for poll taxes in *Harper v. Virginia Bd. of Elections*, 383 U. S. 663, finding the burden on voters offset by the benefit of reducing the risk of fraud.

Held: The judgment is affirmed.

472 F. 3d 949, affirmed.

JUSTICE STEVENS, joined by THE CHIEF JUSTICE and JUSTICE KENNEDY, concluded that the evidence in the record does not support a facial attack on SEA 483's validity. Pp. 5–20.

(a) Under *Harper*, even rational restrictions on the right to vote are invidious if they are unrelated to voter qualifications. However, “even handed restrictions” protecting the “integrity and reliability of the electoral process itself” satisfy *Harper*'s standard. *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U. S. 780, 788, n. 9. A state law's burden on a political party, an individual voter, or a discrete class of voters must be justified by relevant and legitimate state interests “sufficiently weighty to justify the limitation.” *Norman v. Reed*, 502 U. S. 279,

*Together with No. 07–25, *Indiana Democratic Party et al. v. Rokita, Secretary of State of Indiana, et al.*, also on certiorari to the same court.

Exhibit 40

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Syllabus

288–289. Pp. 5–7.

(b) Each of Indiana's asserted interests is unquestionably relevant to its interest in protecting the integrity and reliability of the electoral process. The first is the interest in deterring and detecting voter fraud. Indiana has a valid interest in participating in a nationwide effort to improve and modernize election procedures criticized as antiquated and inefficient. Indiana also claims a particular interest in preventing voter fraud in response to the problem of voter registration rolls with a large number of names of persons who are either deceased or no longer live in Indiana. While the record contains no evidence that the fraud SEA 483 addresses—in-person voter impersonation at polling places—has actually occurred in Indiana, such fraud has occurred in other parts of the country, and Indiana's own experience with voter fraud in a 2003 mayoral primary demonstrates a real risk that voter fraud could affect a close election's outcome. There is no question about the legitimacy or importance of a State's interest in counting only eligible voters' votes. Finally, Indiana's interest in protecting public confidence in elections, while closely related to its interest in preventing voter fraud, has independent significance, because such confidence encourages citizen participation in the democratic process. Pp. 7–13.

(c) The relevant burdens here are those imposed on eligible voters who lack photo identification cards that comply with SEA 483. Because Indiana's cards are free, the inconvenience of going to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, gathering required documents, and posing for a photograph does not qualify as a substantial burden on most voters' right to vote, or represent a significant increase over the usual burdens of voting. The severity of the somewhat heavier burden that may be placed on a limited number of persons—e.g., elderly persons born out-of-state, who may have difficulty obtaining a birth certificate—is mitigated by the fact that eligible voters without photo identification may cast provisional ballots that will be counted if they execute the required affidavit at the circuit court clerk's office. Even assuming that the burden may not be justified as to a few voters, that conclusion is by no means sufficient to establish petitioners' right to the relief they seek. Pp. 13–16.

(d) Petitioners bear a heavy burden of persuasion in seeking to invalidate SEA 483 in all its applications. This Court's reasoning in *Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party*, 552 U. S. ___, applies with added force here. Petitioners argue that Indiana's interests do not justify the burden imposed on voters who cannot afford or obtain a birth certificate and who must make a second trip to the circuit court clerk's office, but it is not possible to quantify, based on the evidence in the record, either that burden's magnitude

Cite as: 553 U. S. ____ (2008)

3

Syllabus

or the portion of the burden that is fully justified. A facial challenge must fail where the statute has a “plainly legitimate sweep.” *Id.*, at _____. When considering SEA 483’s broad application to all Indiana voters, it “imposes only a limited burden on voters’ rights.” *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U. S. 428, 439. The “precise interests” advanced by Indiana are therefore sufficient to defeat petitioners’ facial challenge. *Id.*, at 434. Pp. 16–20.

(e) Valid neutral justifications for a nondiscriminatory law, such as SEA 483, should not be disregarded simply because partisan interests may have provided one motivation for the votes of individual legislators. P. 20.

JUSTICE SCALIA, joined by JUSTICE THOMAS and JUSTICE ALITO, was of the view that petitioners’ premise that the voter-identification law might have imposed a special burden on some voters is irrelevant. The law should be upheld because its overall burden is minimal and justified. A law respecting the right to vote should be evaluated under the approach in *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U. S. 428, which calls for application of a deferential, “important regulatory interests” standard for nonsevere, nondiscriminatory restrictions, reserving strict scrutiny for laws that severely restrict the right to vote, *id.*, at 433–434. The different ways in which Indiana’s law affects different voters are no more than different impacts of the single burden that the law uniformly imposes on all voters: To vote in person, everyone must have and present a photo identification that can be obtained for free. This is a generally applicable, nondiscriminatory voting regulation. The law’s universally applicable requirements are eminently reasonable because the burden of acquiring, possessing, and showing a free photo identification is not a significant increase over the usual voting burdens, and the State’s stated interests are sufficient to sustain that minimal burden. Pp. 1–6.

STEVENS, J., announced the judgment of the Court and delivered an opinion, in which ROBERTS, C. J., and KENNEDY, J., joined. SCALIA, J., filed an opinion concurring in the judgment, in which THOMAS and ALITO, JJ., joined. SOUTER, J., filed a dissenting opinion, in which GINSBURG, J., joined. BREYER, J., filed a dissenting opinion.

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Cite as: 553 U. S. ____ (2008)

1

Opinion of STEVENS, J.

NOTICE: This opinion is subject to formal revision before publication in the preliminary print of the United States Reports. Readers are requested to notify the Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D. C. 20543, of any typographical or other formal errors, in order that corrections may be made before the preliminary print goes to press.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Nos. 07–21 and 07–25

07–21 WILLIAM CRAWFORD, ET AL., PETITIONERS
v.
MARION COUNTY ELECTION BOARD ET AL.

07–25 INDIANA DEMOCRATIC PARTY, ET AL., PETITIONERS
v.
TODD ROKITA, INDIANA SECRETARY OF STATE,
ET AL.

ON WRITS OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF
APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

[April 28, 2008]

JUSTICE STEVENS announced the judgment of the Court and delivered an opinion in which THE CHIEF JUSTICE and JUSTICE KENNEDY join.

At issue in these cases is the constitutionality of an Indiana statute requiring citizens voting in person on election day, or casting a ballot in person at the office of the circuit court clerk prior to election day, to present photo identification issued by the government.

Referred to as either the “Voter ID Law” or “SEA 483,”¹ the statute applies to in-person voting at both primary and general elections. The requirement does not apply to absentee ballots submitted by mail, and the statute contains an exception for persons living and voting in a state-

¹ Senate Enrolled Act No. 483, 2005 Ind. Acts p. 2005.

Opinion of STEVENS, J.

licensed facility such as a nursing home. Ind. Code Ann. §3-11-8-25.1(e) (West Supp. 2007). A voter who is indigent or has a religious objection to being photographed may cast a provisional ballot that will be counted only if she executes an appropriate affidavit before the circuit court clerk within 10 days following the election. §§3-11.7-5-1, 3-11.7-5-2.5(c) (West 2006).² A voter who has photo identification but is unable to present that identification on election day may file a provisional ballot that will be counted if she brings her photo identification to the circuit county clerk's office within 10 days. §3-11.7-5-2.5(b). No photo identification is required in order to register to vote,³ and the State offers free photo identification to qualified voters able to establish their residence and identity. §9-24-16-10(b) (West Supp. 2007).⁴

Promptly after the enactment of SEA 483 in 2005, the Indiana Democratic Party and the Marion County Democratic Central Committee (Democrats) filed suit in the Federal District Court for the Southern District of Indiana against the state officials responsible for its enforcement, seeking a judgment declaring the Voter ID Law invalid

²The affidavit must state that (1) the person executing the affidavit is the same individual who cast the provisional ballot on election day; and (2) the affiant is indigent and unable to obtain proof of identification without paying a fee or has a religious objection to being photographed. Ind. Code Ann. §3-11-7.5-2.5(c) (West 2006). If the election board determines that the challenge to the affiant was based solely on a failure to present photo identification, the "county election board shall . . . find that the voter's provisional ballot is valid." §3-11-7.5-2.5(d).

³Voters registering to vote for the first time in Indiana must abide by the requirements of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), 116 Stat. 1666, described *infra*, at 8-9.

⁴Indiana previously imposed a fee on all residents seeking a state-issued photo identification. At the same time that the Indiana Legislature enacted SEA 483, it also directed the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) to remove all fees for state-issued photo identification for individuals without a driver's license who are at least 18 years old. See 2005 Ind. Acts p. 2017, §18.

Cite as: 553 U. S. ____ (2008)

3

Opinion of STEVENS, J.

and enjoining its enforcement. A second suit seeking the same relief was brought on behalf of two elected officials and several nonprofit organizations representing groups of elderly, disabled, poor, and minority voters.⁵ The cases were consolidated, and the State of Indiana intervened to defend the validity of the statute.

The complaints in the consolidated cases allege that the new law substantially burdens the right to vote in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment; that it is neither a necessary nor appropriate method of avoiding election fraud; and that it will arbitrarily disfranchise qualified voters who do not possess the required identification and will place an unjustified burden on those who cannot readily obtain such identification. Second Amended Complaint in No. 1: 05-CV-0634-SEB-VSS (SD Ind.), pp. 6-9 (hereinafter Second Amended Complaint).

After discovery, District Judge Barker prepared a comprehensive 70-page opinion explaining her decision to grant defendants' motion for summary judgment. 458 F. Supp. 2d 775 (SD Ind. 2006). She found that petitioners had "not introduced evidence of a single, individual Indiana resident who will be unable to vote as a result of SEA 483 or who will have his or her right to vote unduly burdened by its requirements." *Id.*, at 783. She rejected "as utterly incredible and unreliable" an expert's report that up to 989,000 registered voters in Indiana did not possess either a driver's license or other acceptable photo identification. *Id.*, at 803. She estimated that as of 2005, when the statute was enacted, around 43,000 Indiana

⁵Specifically, the plaintiffs were William Crawford, Joseph Simpson, Concerned Clergy of Indianapolis, Indianapolis Resource Center for Independent Living, Indiana Coalition on Housing and Homeless Issues, Indianapolis Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and United Senior Action of Indiana. Complaint in No. 49012050 4PL01 6207 (Super. Ct. Marion Cty., Ind., Apr. 28, 2005), p. 2.

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residents lacked a state-issued driver's license or identification card. *Id.*, at 807.⁶

A divided panel of the Court of Appeals affirmed. 472 F.3d 949 (CA7 2007). The majority first held that the Democrats had standing to bring a facial challenge to the constitutionality of SEA 483. Next, noting the absence of any plaintiffs who claimed that the law would deter them from voting, the Court of Appeals inferred that "the motivation for the suit is simply that the law may require the Democratic Party and the other organizational plaintiffs to work harder to get every last one of their supporters to the polls." *Id.*, at 952. It rejected the argument that the law should be judged by the same strict standard applicable to a poll tax because the burden on voters was offset by the benefit of reducing the risk of fraud. The dissenting judge, viewing the justification for the law as "hollow"—more precisely as "a not-too-thinly-veiled attempt to discourage election-day turnout by certain folks believed to skew Democratic"—would have applied a stricter standard, something he described as "close to 'strict scrutiny light.'" *Id.*, at 954, 956 (opinion of Evans, J.). In his view, the "law imposes an undue burden on a recognizable segment of potential eligible voters" and therefore violates their rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. *Id.*, at 956–957.

Four judges voted to grant a petition for rehearing en banc. 484 F.3d 437 (CA7 2007) (Wood, J., dissenting from denial of rehearing en banc). Because we agreed with their assessment of the importance of these cases, we

⁶She added: "In other words, an estimated 99% of Indiana's voting age population already possesses the necessary photo identification to vote under the requirements of SEA 483." 458 F.Supp. 2d, at 807. Given the availability of free photo identification and greater public awareness of the new statutory requirement, presumably that percentage has increased since SEA 483 was enacted and will continue to increase in the future.

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granted certiorari. 551 U. S. ____ (2007). We are, however, persuaded that the District Court and the Court of Appeals correctly concluded that the evidence in the record is not sufficient to support a facial attack on the validity of the entire statute, and thus affirm.⁷

I

In *Harper v. Virginia Bd. of Elections*, 383 U. S. 663 (1966), the Court held that Virginia could not condition the right to vote in a state election on the payment of a poll tax of \$1.50. We rejected the dissenters' argument that the interest in promoting civic responsibility by weeding out those voters who did not care enough about public affairs to pay a small sum for the privilege of voting provided a rational basis for the tax. See *id.*, at 685 (opinion of Harlan, J.). Applying a stricter standard, we concluded that a State "violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment whenever it makes the affluence of the voter or payment of any fee an electoral standard." *Id.*, at 666 (opinion of the Court). We used the term "invidiously discriminate" to describe conduct prohibited under that standard, noting that we had previously held that while a State may obviously impose "reasonable residence restrictions on the availability of the ballot," it "may not deny the opportunity to vote to a bona fide resident merely because he is a member of the armed services." *Id.*, at 666-667 (citing *Carrington v. Rash*, 380 U. S. 89, 96 (1965)). Although the State's justification for the tax was rational, it was invidious because it was irrelevant to the voter's qualifications.

Thus, under the standard applied in *Harper*, even rational restrictions on the right to vote are invidious if they

⁷We also agree with the unanimous view of those judges that the Democrats have standing to challenge the validity of SEA 483 and that there is no need to decide whether the other petitioners also have standing.

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are unrelated to voter qualifications. In *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U. S. 780 (1983), however, we confirmed the general rule that “evenhanded restrictions that protect the integrity and reliability of the electoral process itself” are not invidious and satisfy the standard set forth in *Harper*. 460 U. S., at 788, n. 9. Rather than applying any “litmus test” that would neatly separate valid from invalid restrictions, we concluded that a court must identify and evaluate the interests put forward by the State as justifications for the burden imposed by its rule, and then make the “hard judgment” that our adversary system demands.

In later election cases we have followed *Anderson*’s balancing approach. Thus, in *Norman v. Reed*, 502 U. S. 279, 288–289 (1992), after identifying the burden Illinois imposed on a political party’s access to the ballot, we “called for the demonstration of a corresponding interest sufficiently weighty to justify the limitation,” and concluded that the “severe restriction” was not justified by a narrowly drawn state interest of compelling importance. Later, in *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U. S. 428 (1992), we applied *Anderson*’s standard for “reasonable, nondiscriminatory restrictions,” 504 U. S., at 434, and upheld Hawaii’s prohibition on write-in voting despite the fact that it prevented a significant number of “voters from participating in Hawaii elections in a meaningful manner.” *Id.*, at 443 (KENNEDY, J., dissenting). We reaffirmed *Anderson*’s requirement that a court evaluating a constitutional challenge to an election regulation weigh the asserted injury to the right to vote against the “precise interests put forward by the State as justifications for the burden imposed by its rule.” 504 U. S., at 434 (quoting *Anderson*, 460 U. S., at 789).⁸

⁸ Contrary to JUSTICE SCALIA’s suggestion, see *post*, at 2 (opinion concurring in judgment), our approach remains faithful to *Anderson* and *Burdick*. The *Burdick* opinion was explicit in its endorsement and

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In neither *Norman* nor *Burdick* did we identify any litmus test for measuring the severity of a burden that a state law imposes on a political party, an individual voter, or a discrete class of voters. However slight that burden may appear, as *Harper* demonstrates, it must be justified by relevant and legitimate state interests “sufficiently weighty to justify the limitation.” *Norman*, 502 U. S., at 288–289. We therefore begin our analysis of the constitutionality of Indiana’s statute by focusing on those interests.

II

The State has identified several state interests that arguably justify the burdens that SEA 483 imposes on voters and potential voters. While petitioners argue that the statute was actually motivated by partisan concerns and dispute both the significance of the State’s interests and the magnitude of any real threat to those interests, they do not question the legitimacy of the interests the State has identified. Each is unquestionably relevant to the State’s interest in protecting the integrity and reliability of the electoral process.

The first is the interest in deterring and detecting voter fraud. The State has a valid interest in participating in a nationwide effort to improve and modernize election procedures that have been criticized as antiquated and inefficient.⁹ The State also argues that it has a particular

adherence to *Anderson*, see 504 U. S., at 434, and repeatedly cited *Anderson*, see 504 U. S., at 436, n. 5, 440, n. 9, 441. To be sure, *Burdick* rejected the argument that strict scrutiny applies to all laws imposing a burden on the right to vote; but in its place, the Court applied the “flexible standard” set forth in *Anderson*. *Burdick* surely did not create a novel “deferential ‘important regulatory interests’ standard.” See *post*, at 1–2.

⁹See National Commission on Federal Election Reform, To Assure Pride and Confidence in the Electoral Process 18 (2002) (with Honorary Co-chairs former Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter).

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interest in preventing voter fraud in response to a problem that is in part the product of its own maladministration—namely, that Indiana’s voter registration rolls include a large number of names of persons who are either deceased or no longer live in Indiana. Finally, the State relies on its interest in safeguarding voter confidence. Each of these interests merits separate comment.

Election Modernization

Two recently enacted federal statutes have made it necessary for States to reexamine their election procedures. Both contain provisions consistent with a State’s choice to use government-issued photo identification as a relevant source of information concerning a citizen’s eligibility to vote.

In the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA), 107 Stat. 77, 42 U. S. C. §1973gg *et seq.*, Congress established procedures that would both increase the number of registered voters and protect the integrity of the electoral process. §1973gg. The statute requires state motor vehicle driver’s license applications to serve as voter registration applications. §1973gg–3. While that requirement has increased the number of registered voters, the statute also contains a provision restricting States’ ability to remove names from the lists of registered voters. §1973gg–6(a)(3). These protections have been partly responsible for inflated lists of registered voters. For example, evidence credited by Judge Barker estimated that as of 2004 Indiana’s voter rolls were inflated by as much as 41.4%, see 458 F. Supp. 2d, at 793, and data collected by the Election Assistance Committee in 2004 indicated that 19 of 92 Indiana counties had registration totals exceeding 100% of the 2004 voting-age population, Dept. of Justice Complaint in *United States v. Indiana*, No. 1:06–cv–1000–RLY–TAB (SD Ind., June 27, 2006), p. 4, App. 313.

In HAVA, Congress required every State to create and

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maintain a computerized statewide list of all registered voters. 42 U. S. C. §15483(a) (2000 ed., Supp. V). HAVA also requires the States to verify voter information contained in a voter registration application and specifies either an “applicant’s driver’s license number” or “the last 4 digits of the applicant’s social security number” as acceptable verifications. §15483(a)(5)(A)(i). If an individual has neither number, the State is required to assign the applicant a voter identification number. §15483(a)(5)(A)(ii).

HAVA also imposes new identification requirements for individuals registering to vote for the first time who submit their applications by mail. If the voter is casting his ballot in person, he must present local election officials with written identification, which may be either “a current and valid photo identification” or another form of documentation such as a bank statement or paycheck. §15483(b)(2)(A). If the voter is voting by mail, he must include a copy of the identification with his ballot. A voter may also include a copy of the documentation with his application or provide his driver’s license number or Social Security number for verification. §15483(b)(3). Finally, in a provision entitled “Fail-safe voting,” HAVA authorizes the casting of provisional ballots by challenged voters. §15483(b)(2)(B).

Of course, neither HAVA nor NVRA required Indiana to enact SEA 483, but they do indicate that Congress believes that photo identification is one effective method of establishing a voter’s qualification to vote and that the integrity of elections is enhanced through improved technology. That conclusion is also supported by a report issued shortly after the enactment of SEA 483 by the Commission on Federal Election Reform chaired by former President Jimmy Carter and former Secretary of State James A. Baker III, which is a part of the record in these cases. In the introduction to their discussion of voter

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identification, they made these pertinent comments:

“A good registration list will ensure that citizens are only registered in one place, but election officials still need to make sure that the person arriving at a polling site is the same one that is named on the registration list. In the old days and in small towns where everyone knows each other, voters did not need to identify themselves. But in the United States, where 40 million people move each year, and in urban areas where some people do not even know the people living in their own apartment building let alone their precinct, some form of identification is needed.

“There is no evidence of extensive fraud in U. S. elections or of multiple voting, but both occur, and it could affect the outcome of a close election. The electoral system cannot inspire public confidence if no safeguards exist to deter or detect fraud or to confirm the identity of voters. Photo identification cards currently are needed to board a plane, enter federal buildings, and cash a check. Voting is equally important.” Commission on Federal Election Reform, Report, Building Confidence in U. S. Elections §2.5 (Sept. 2005), App. 136–137 (Carter-Baker Report) (footnote omitted).¹⁰

¹⁰The historical perceptions of the Carter-Baker Report can largely be confirmed. The average precinct size in the United States has increased in the last century, suggesting that it is less likely that poll workers will be personally acquainted with voters. For example, at the time Joseph Harris wrote his groundbreaking 1934 report on election administration, Indiana restricted the number of voters in each precinct to 250. J. Harris, Election Administration in the United States 208 (Brookings Institution 1934). An Election Commission report indicates that Indiana's average number of registered voters per polling place is currently 1,014. Election Assistance Commission, Final Report of the 2004 Election Day Survey, ch. 13 (Sept. 2005) (Table 13) (hereinafter Final Report)

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Voter Fraud

The only kind of voter fraud that SEA 483 addresses is in-person voter impersonation at polling places. The record contains no evidence of any such fraud actually occurring in Indiana at any time in its history. Moreover, petitioners argue that provisions of the Indiana Criminal Code punishing such conduct as a felony provide adequate protection against the risk that such conduct will occur in the future. It remains true, however, that flagrant examples of such fraud in other parts of the country have been documented throughout this Nation's history by respected historians and journalists,¹¹ that occasional examples have surfaced in recent years,¹² and that Indiana's own experi-

(prepared by Election Data Services, Inc.), online at <http://www.eac.gov/clearinghouse/clearinghouse/2004-election-day-survey> (all Internet materials as visited Apr. 16, 2008, and available in Clerk of Court's case file). In 1930, the major cities that Harris surveyed had an average number of voters per precinct that ranged from 247 to 617. Election Administration in the United States, at 214. While States vary today, most have averages exceeding 1,000, with at least eight States exceeding 2,000 registered voters per polling place. Final Report, ch. 13 (Table 13).

¹¹Infamous examples abound in the New York City elections of the late nineteenth century, conducted under the influence of the Tammany Hall political machine. "Big Tim" Sullivan, a New York state senator, and—briefly—a United States Congressman, insisted that his "repeaters" (individuals paid to vote multiple times) have whiskers:

"When you've voted 'em with their whiskers on you take 'em to a barber and scrape off the chin-fringe. Then you vote 'em again with side lilacs and a moustache. Then to a barber again, off comes the sides and you vote 'em a third time with the moustache. If that ain't enough and the box can stand a few more ballots clean off the moustache and vote 'em plain face. That makes every one of 'em good for four votes.'" M. Werner, Tammany Hall 439 (1928).

¹²Judge Barker cited record evidence containing examples from California, Washington, Maryland, Wisconsin, Georgia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Miami, and St. Louis. The Brief of *Amici Curiae* Brennan Center for Justice et al. in Support of Petitioners addresses

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ence with fraudulent voting in the 2003 Democratic primary for East Chicago Mayor¹³—though perpetrated using absentee ballots and not in-person fraud—demonstrate that not only is the risk of voter fraud real but that it could affect the outcome of a close election.

There is no question about the legitimacy or importance of the State's interest in counting only the votes of eligible voters. Moreover, the interest in orderly administration and accurate recordkeeping provides a sufficient justification for carefully identifying all voters participating in the election process. While the most effective method of preventing election fraud may well be debatable, the propriety of doing so is perfectly clear.

In its brief, the State argues that the inflation of its voter rolls provides further support for its enactment of SEA 483. The record contains a November 5, 2000, newspaper article asserting that as a result of NVRA and

each of these examples of fraud. While the brief indicates that the record evidence of in-person fraud was overstated because much of the fraud was actually absentee ballot fraud or voter registration fraud, there remain scattered instances of in-person voter fraud. For example, after a hotly contested gubernatorial election in 2004, Washington conducted an investigation of voter fraud and uncovered 19 "ghost voters." *Borders v. King Cty.*, No. 05-2-00027-3 (Super. Ct. Chelan Cty., Wash., June 6, 2005) (verbatim report of unpublished oral decision), 4 Election L. J. 418, 423 (2005). After a partial investigation of the ghost voting, one voter was confirmed to have committed in-person voting fraud. *Le & Nicolosi, Dead Voted in Governor's Race*, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Jan. 7, 2005, p. A1.

¹³ See *Pabey v. Pastrick*, 816 N. E. 2d 1138, 1151 (Ind. 2006) (holding that a special election was required because one candidate engaged in "a deliberate series of actions . . . making it impossible to determine the candidate who received the highest number of legal votes cast in the election"). According to the uncontested factual findings of the trial court, one of the candidates paid supporters to stand near polling places and encourage voters—especially those who were poor, infirm, or spoke little English—to vote absentee. The supporters asked the voters to contact them when they received their ballots; the supporters then "assisted" the voter in filling out the ballot.

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“sloppy record keeping,” Indiana’s lists of registered voters included the names of thousands of persons who had either moved, died, or were not eligible to vote because they had been convicted of felonies.¹⁴ The conclusion that Indiana has an unusually inflated list of registered voters is supported by the entry of a consent decree in litigation brought by the Federal Government alleging violations of NVRA. Consent Decree and Order in *United States v. Indiana*, No. 1:06-cv-1000-RLY-TAB (SD Ind., June 27, 2006), App. 299–307. Even though Indiana’s own negligence may have contributed to the serious inflation of its registration lists when SEA 483 was enacted, the fact of inflated voter rolls does provide a neutral and nondiscriminatory reason supporting the State’s decision to require photo identification.

Safeguarding Voter Confidence

Finally, the State contends that it has an interest in protecting public confidence “in the integrity and legitimacy of representative government.” Brief for State Respondents, No. 07-25, p. 53. While that interest is closely related to the State’s interest in preventing voter fraud, public confidence in the integrity of the electoral process has independent significance, because it encourages citizen participation in the democratic process. As the Carter-Baker Report observed, the “electoral system cannot inspire public confidence if no safeguards exist to deter or detect fraud or to confirm the identity of voters.” *Supra*, at 10.

III

States employ different methods of identifying eligible voters at the polls. Some merely check off the names of registered voters who identify themselves; others require

¹⁴Theobald, *Bogus Names Jam Indiana’s Voter List*, Indianapolis Star, Nov. 5, 2000, App. 145.

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voters to present registration cards or other documentation before they can vote; some require voters to sign their names so their signatures can be compared with those on file; and in recent years an increasing number of States have relied primarily on photo identification.¹⁵ A photo identification requirement imposes some burdens on voters that other methods of identification do not share. For example, a voter may lose his photo identification, may have his wallet stolen on the way to the polls, or may not resemble the photo in the identification because he recently grew a beard. Burdens of that sort arising from life's vagaries, however, are neither so serious nor so frequent as to raise any question about the constitutionality of SEA 483; the availability of the right to cast a provisional ballot provides an adequate remedy for problems of that character.

The burdens that are relevant to the issue before us are those imposed on persons who are eligible to vote but do not possess a current photo identification that complies with the requirements of SEA 483.¹⁶ The fact that most voters already possess a valid driver's license, or some other form of acceptable identification, would not save the statute under our reasoning in *Harper*, if the State re-

¹⁵ For a survey of state practice, see Brief for Texas et al. as *Amici Curiae* 10–14, and nn. 1–23.

¹⁶ Ind. Code Ann. §3–5–2–40.5 (West 2006) requires that the document satisfy the following:

“(1) The document shows the name of the individual to whom the document was issued, and the name conforms to the name in the individual's voter registration record.

“(2) The document shows a photograph of the individual to whom the document was issued.

“(3) The document includes an expiration date, and the document:

“(A) is not expired; or

“(B) expired after the date of the most recent general election.

“(4) The document was issued by the United States or the state of Indiana.”

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quired voters to pay a tax or a fee to obtain a new photo identification. But just as other States provide free voter registration cards, the photo identification cards issued by Indiana's BMV are also free. For most voters who need them, the inconvenience of making a trip to the BMV, gathering the required documents, and posing for a photograph surely does not qualify as a substantial burden on the right to vote, or even represent a significant increase over the usual burdens of voting.¹⁷

Both evidence in the record and facts of which we may take judicial notice, however, indicate that a somewhat heavier burden may be placed on a limited number of persons. They include elderly persons born out-of-state, who may have difficulty obtaining a birth certificate;¹⁸ persons who because of economic or other personal limitations may find it difficult either to secure a copy of their birth certificate or to assemble the other required documentation to obtain a state-issued identification; homeless persons; and persons with a religious objection to being photographed. If we assume, as the evidence suggests,

¹⁷To obtain a photo identification card a person must present at least one "primary" document, which can be a birth certificate, certificate of naturalization, U. S. veterans photo identification, U. S. military photo identification, or a U. S. passport. Ind. Admin. Code, tit. 140, §7-4-3 (2008). Indiana, like most States, charges a fee for obtaining a copy of one's birth certificate. This fee varies by county and is currently between \$3 and \$12. See Indiana State Department of Health Web page, <http://www.in.gov/isdh/bdcertifs/lhdfees/toc.htm>. Some States charge substantially more. Affidavit of Robert Andrew Ford, App. 12.

¹⁸As petitioners note, Brief for Petitioners in No. 07-21, p. 17, n. 7, and the State's "Frequently Asked Questions" Web page states, it appears that elderly persons who can attest that they were never issued a birth certificate may present other forms of identification as their primary document to the Indiana BMV, including Medicaid/Medicare cards and Social Security benefits statements. <http://www.in.gov/faqs.htm>; see also Ind. Admin. Code, tit. 140, §7-4-3 ("The commissioner or the commissioner's designee may accept reasonable alternate documents to satisfy the requirements of this rule").